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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1871. NO. 79.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prince of Wales Fast Sinking.

HIS DEATH EXPECTED IN A FEW HOURS

The Prince of Wales Dying.

LONDON, December 8.—The first bulletin this morning reported that the Prince of Wales had a very unquiet night, and this morning there is a considerable increase of fever. This official news and various rumors, some of them exaggerated, caused great alarm and had the effect of depressing stock markets generally.

9 A. M.—All the members of the royal family have been summoned by telegraph to Sandringham. The Queen and Princess Louise left Windsor together and drove forthwith to the Prince's residence. The distress of both was apparent.

10 A. M.—The Queen is now with the Prince. The city is full of alarming rumors in regard to his case. Newspaper extras are issued giving all kinds of reports. The effect on business is depressing. Stocks and all financial quotations show a decline. Consols have fallen 1 per cent.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.—The report circulated around the palace that the Prince is worse is given under reserve by the Central Agency Press Association, which is considered a trustworthy source of news. The physicians have decided to commence an immediate investigation into the origin of the Prince's illness, an official report of which will be made.

LONDON, December 8, 3 P. M.—An official bulletin, dated 2 o'clock, reports that the graver symptoms of the Prince are unabated. The bulletin is signed by Sir William Jenner, and all attending physicians.

LONDON, December 8, 5 P. M.—There are exciting rumors on Change announcing the death of the Prince of Wales, but the news is not authenticated.

The Argyle Rooms, a famous place of entertainment, have been totally destroyed by fire.

LONDON, December 8, 6 P. M.—The *Standard* has just issued an extra, announcing that the Prince is sinking fast. Congestion of the lungs has set in and there are no hopes of his recovery.

LONDON, December 8, 6:30 P. M.—The latest official bulletin of the Prince's condition says: "The Prince continues in a precarious state. Congestion began last night, attended by great prostration.

9:30 P. M.—The Prince of Wales has slept slightly, but is still very much prostrated.

Removal of the Remains of Napoleon.

PARIS, December 8.—In the Assembly today, a motion was made by M. Duchatel for the removal of the Assembly and seat of the Government to Paris. The motion gave rise to an animated debate, which promises to be a protracted one, although there is little doubt but that the proposal has a majority of the chamber in its favor.

The appeals of Communists convicted of the murder of Lecomte and Thomas, and sentenced to suffer death, have been rejected by the commission of pardons. There is no hope that Thiers will interpose to remove this final decision.

Thiers's message recommends that the annual army contingent be fixed at 90,000, instead of 50,000, as incorrectly reported last night.

Turbulence in the French Assembly.

PARIS, December 8, Evening.—The session of the Assembly to-day was very turbulent. A vote of urgency was demanded upon the question of the future form of government for France, and was refused. Ponyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, announced that *as* will present the budget for 1872 tomorrow. A bill was presented annulling the decree confiscating the property of the Orleans Princes. A vote of urgency upon the bill providing for the return of the Assembly to Paris was refused by a small majority. The chamber was subsequently the scene of angry recriminations between members of the Right and Left. M. Rovigo asked leave to present a resolution censuring the Committee of Pardons for its want of clemency towards the convicted Communists, but the majority of the Assembly protested violently against the reception of the document, and it was returned to its mover.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 8.—The trial of Kelly, which commenced in Dublin yesterday, has been interrupted and postponed until January.

The Attorney General refuses the application of the Solicitor for the commencement of an action for libel against London papers.

LONDON, December 8.—The betting on the result of the Tichbourne case is ten to one against the claimant of the property.

A strike of telegraph operators in London, Manchester, Liverpool and other large cities is imminent.

DUBLIN, December 8.—The anniversary of the "apprentice boys" at Londonderry was celebrated yesterday, and passed off quietly. An effigy of Lundy was burnt amid the usual derisory demonstrations.

MADRID, December 8.—The exequatur of the following Consuls was gazetted to-day: Gen. A. T. A. Torbett, United States Consul General at Havana; Senor Miconi, Mexican Consul at Cadiz; Senor Payena, Mexican Consul at Grenada; Senor Echevarria, as United States Vice Consul at Grao: Chas. H. Elder, United States Vice Consul at Seville, and Mr. Frenon, United States Consul at Valencia.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 8.—The steamers Scotia and Scandinavian have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 8.—The unfavorable news in regard to the Prince of Wales depresses the markets. Consols, money, 91½; account 91½; 5-20's, 92, 92¼; 10s, 90, 90½@90¾. 67, 90¾@90¾.

PARIS, December 8.—Rentes 56f. 25c. Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9¾d. Advices from Manchester more favorable. Red winter wheat, 11s 2d; receipts of wheat for three days 12,500 quarters; flour, 15sa25s; cheese, 62s; refined petroleum, 17½d.

WALES AND "THE ARGYLE."

He was always known as "Wales" among the girls at the Argyle.

Future King of England as he was expected to be, with what he left his royalty behind and simply was a fast man of the time.

Pity for him that he knew them all so well. Had he known fewer of his acquaintance he would have stood a better chance of being King.

The coincidence is strange, that the light of his life going out should happen at the same time that the dance-room he had done his best to help for the past ten years was burnt up.

The Argyle was a peculiar institution. It was started by a man named Laurent—a sort of Bohemian Jullien—in the Adelaide Gallery, in the Strand, London. Then it was half respectable. After a while women began to frequent the place, to whom the proprietor objected. Then Laurent took these same rooms in Windmill street, Haymarket, that have just been destroyed.

There was nothing like these rooms in the United States. The music given was the best that a perfectly organized orchestra could furnish. The orchestra was in a gallery at the upper end of a large and elegantly decorated hall. On the floor, till ten or eleven o'clock in the evening, girls a little wild of fair connections might be found. After that nothing fluttered on it but brilliant belles of soiled doves.

It was a scene of bright but fearful dissipation. The Prince of Wales, prospective King, spent many all his nights there for years. He liked these scarlet women better than his pure good wife.

That the end of the two should come so near together is remarkable. The loss of the Argyle will save the morals of a large class—"gents" and "swells" and country cousins—in England; and the probable death of Wales will give a new lease of life to the crown to Queen Victoria's family. A regency were asked for to-morrow for Alexandra's eldest baby there would not be a dissenting voice—unless from Bradlaugh or Odger—in the country.

Yet "Wales" has not been half as bad as some of the princes who have gone before him, and, after the welcome we gave him eleven years ago, let us hope that the rumor of his death will be followed by news of his being well again.

SITUATION IN FRANCE.

NEW YORK, December 8.—A special from Paris says that the situation in France is grave. The Orleans Princes are pushing things. On Tuesday they sought the advice of Thiers about taking their seats, but he assured them their presence in the Assembly would arouse many animosities, and that the movement was inopportune. The Bonapartist, Red Republication and Legitimist journals would clamor that the Republic was menaced. The Princes assured Thiers that they would not act without his counsel and advice. There was no misunderstanding, but Thiers showed extreme anxiety to prevent the Princes from taking their seats. The next night the Commission on Abrogation of the Law of Exile met. Should they abrogate the law of exile, the Princes will perhaps enter the Chamber. Thiers, regarding this as a menace to the Republic, will present a proposition for a definite Republican Government. It is believed that the issue must be precipitated, or the Republic will fail. The impression in general that if L'Duc de Aumale asks how he will succeed, as it is thought he can command a majority in the chamber on the question of monarchy or republic.

The Emperor of Brazil, in an interview with a new-paper correspondent in Egypt, expressed himself much pleased with the reforms which the present Khedive is effecting in that country, and stated that the Brazilians expect much from the steamship lines between Brazil and the United States. The shipping interest of America he considered of more importance than the revenue gained by taxation.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The *Russian News* of St. Petersburg, at one time a warm friend of German interests, published an article nine months ago, under the text of "The Ambitious Projects of Prussia," in which the Russian writer said:

It was natural enough at first to suppose that Germany and Austria should have sought an interview to settle the question of the Roumanian railroads, and we are always loth to believe evil where good may be meant. But now German and Vienna correspondents have opened our eyes. What do they mean by the aggressive powers, against which Europe is to be guarded? France, thoroughly beaten, could scarce raise a finger in her own defense; Spain, Italy and England do not dream of conquests. Russia alone remains; against her, therefore, and her alone, is the menace hurled! She, fortunately victorious in Asia, is therefore ready with eager clutch to pounce upon the Danube, the Bosphorus, and even India. She, too, forsooth, is but waiting the death of the "sick man" to carry off every stick and scrap he possessed. It is wonderful how perfectly versed are these foreign politicians in our so-*disant* secret machinations, and how they have settled in their Ribbide that, from the wastes of Kamschatka to the shores of the Adriatic, we mean nothing less than to establish one monstrous Sclavonic empire upon the ruins of the whole of the European, but principally German civilization—nay, to the perdition of every civilized individual on earth. Is Russia patiently to bear this? Should she not draw closer to Austria, and thus isolate North Germany as Germany endeavored to isolate her?

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Interesting Debates on Various Topics.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—The session of the National Board of Trade was continued to-day. President Farley, as Chairman of the Committee on the Mississippi Levees, made a report, earnestly requesting Congress to aid as far as practicable all proper efforts of the States lying adjacent to the Mississippi river to protect their lands from inundation, and secure the permanent improvement of its navigation and levees.

Mr. Thompson, of Dubuque, moved an amendment requesting Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of investigating the subject, but, on objection, withdrew it, and the original report was then unanimously adopted.

The following resolution, introduced at the last annual meeting, was then taken up and discussed:

WHEREAS, Another Pacific Railroad is imperatively demanded to produce healthful competition, whereby rates on freight and travel may be reduced and greater accommodations secured for the public, *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to memorialize Congress to grant such liberal subsidies and other needed legislation, as will secure the early completion of a Northern branch of a National Central Pacific Railroad to San Diego and San Francisco.

Mr. B. R. Bonner, of St. Louis, offered the following amendment: Said road to be built by the United States Government, of a double track, and on which every road shall be compelled to draw its trains, whether as an individual or an incorporated enterprise, under equitable regulations of boats are allowed to navigate the canals of the country, taxing the tonnage passing over it a sufficient toll to maintain the road in good repair.

Mr. Bonner advocated the amendment in an able and lengthy speech. He objected, he said, to that the Government shall build a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, to be of double track and steel rails, built in the most substantial manner, furnished with station houses and water facilities, and the road not to be ample for the accommodation of thousands of trains. Every one who chooses may enter upon the business of transportation, subject only to such rules, restrictions and stipulations as shall be prescribed by Congress or a Government Superintendent. The tonnage passing over it to be charged a toll only sufficient to keep the road in good and perfect order. The work of construction and the supply of material to be let to the lowest responsible bidders; the contractors to receive in payment government bonds at par as soon as the road is opened. The public lands along its line to be brought into the market at the lowest practicable rates to actual settlers, the proceeds of which shall be specially pledged to the retirement of the construction bonds. By this mode of construction the government is informed in advance of the exact expenditure required. To have no government employes save the engineer and his assistants.

Mr. Busby, of Philadelphia, hailed with satisfaction the new departure made in the convention from St. Louis, Mr. Bonner. He believed that the Government, in the direction of quiet and effective power properly vested in itself, and which in its magnitude, can with safety be invested in nobody else. To give definiteness to the proposition, he submitted an amendment that "The Government shall not build more than a certain number of road in any one year, to be determined by the amount of sales of public lands adjacent to the proposed line, and to bear a certain ratio to those sales."

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, argued against the proposition in a strain of quiet and effective irony. He found one great objection to the enterprise was that it started from the center, as proposed an amendment that, whereas, justice to the whole country demands such liberal legislation as shall give every town and city in the United States railroad connection with such main line, to be conducted by the government in the same interest as the main line and subject to the same conditions and regulations, except that loans of less than one hundred thousand shall be satisfied with a single track. [Laughter and hisses.]

The amendment of Mr. Busby was lost.

Mr. George Opdyke, of New York, objected to the principle on the ground that it would inure only to the benefit of those who live along the line of the road, and those who have occasion to go to and fro through it, and not to the welfare of the whole country; it would be a competing line with those roads fairly private enterprises, and assisted by the Government and would ruin absolutely every dollar of private capital invested in railroads in the United States. The proposition was as monstrous as for the Government to manufacture all the cotton cloth used in the United States. The measure was also discussed by Mr. Holton, of Milwaukee; Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia; Mr. Bailey, of Maryland; Mr. M. Neil, of Cincinnati, and others.

Mr. Sidney Dillon, of New York, of railroads incorporated under the Union Pacific, said that a remedy if the roads were inclined to abuse their power, as it is in the power of Congress to govern and regulate their mode of operation and charges, and the legislatures of the several States have the same power over a ro' ' within their limits.

Mr. Cross, of Baltimore, was opposed to the subject until the next annual meeting.

Mr. McPherson, of St. Louis, was opposed to the proposition as not practicable, and he thought they could dispose of it now. The Government was the last body it would expect to do a thing on economic principles. It is synonymous with extravagance to delegate to the Government the construction of railroading in the country. The danger of monopoly, he believed, would be greater in the hands of the Government than of a road which was owned by private individuals, and there was to-day a sufficient protection from monopoly in the competition between different railroad lines.

Mr. Bonner responded in behalf of the proposition, arguing that the road is to be built and equipped and owned by the people, and should be placed under the control of Congress. He did not see how the Government of the people's money could be able to do it economically during the existing year. In the estimates they are directed to detail the names and residences of employes and the number of days of service, and reference to the law or ordinance defining the duties or fixing salaries.

The small-pox is decreasing, only three cases and one death were reported from noon on Tuesday to the same hour to-day.

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The reception of the Grand Duke Alexis in Boston, Cambridge and Charlestown, Mass., yesterday, was cordial, and doubtless enjoyed by the distinguished visitor. At the State House the Duke was welcomed by Governor Claflin in a short address. At Cambridge the party was received by President Eliot. At the Charlestown navy yard a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. After inspecting the various departments, Alexis and suite returned to the Revere House.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Investigation of Treasury Accounts

Mr. Sumner's Taxation Bill Ready.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1871.

Treasury Accounts to be Investigated.

Those Democrats who proposed to make some party capital from the bill which they are now preparing relative to the embezzlements and defalcations in the public service, will be anticipated by Mr. Lynch, of Maine. This gentleman had an interview with Gen. Spinner to-day, and informed him that he would offer a resolution in the House next Monday, calling for a thorough examination and report concerning the accounts of the Treasury Department and all officers who disburse public moneys. In this connection it may be stated that Marden and Johnson, whose defalcations were made public yesterday, have made full confession of their guilt. Stock speculations and extravagant families are the only things they plead in extenuation. Neither have any property, and the loss, which amounts to about seventy thousand dollars, will fall entirely on Gen. Spinner.

Sumner's Bill for the Reduction of Taxation.

Mr. Sumner has his bill for the reduction of taxation and abolition of the Internal Revenue Bureau prepared, and will offer it in the Senate on Monday. It provides for a stamp tax of seventy-five cents per gallon on whisky, the reduction to take place July 1st, 1872. The Internal Revenue Bureau is to be abolished September 1st, 1872. He selects the latter date because at that time it will be exactly ten years since the Bureau first went into operation with Mr. Boutwell at its head. Mr. Sumner has had some talk with Senators about this measure, and feels assured that it will be favorably received.

The Tobacco Men Have a Hearing.

The Committee on Ways and Means gave two hours audience to the tobacco men today, and promise the same favor for next week.

The Secret Service Fund.

The drafts on the secret service fund for the fiscal year ending last June amounted to thirty thousand dollars. Of this twenty-five thousand was in a single draft.

Reappointments.

Colonel Christian Hoffman, Michael Crotty were to-day reappointed storekeepers at Cincinnati, and Captain Higdon and John Reese reappointed gaugers.

Defaulter Arrested.

Johnson, the defaulting Treasury clerk, was arrested to-night and committed to jail in default of eighty thousand dollars bail.

A Woman's Suffrage Convention.

"Admission twenty-five cents," met here tonight. Mr. Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and their associates in charge. Woodhull is here, as she expresses it, waiting to be attacked. The Convention has decided to confine its present action to requesting Congress to grant suffrage in the District of Columbia.

What the High Commission Cost.

The expenses of the Joint High Commission were $18,000.

What For?

Secretary Fish has asked for a large appropriation for the secret service fund.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1871.

CIVIL SERVICE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The appointment of Judge Kelley to the chairmanship of the Civil Service Special Committee is a particularly appropriate one, apart from the recognized ability of the gentleman. The Judge has been a member of the House who was nominated upon a civil service platform. When asked to be a candidate for another term he wrote a letter in which he said: "If the acceptance of the nomination is to be understood as implying a willingness on my part to longer act as an employment agent, I must beg leave to decline the honor." He is satisfied that the Convention should approve a civil service bill, and instruct its candidate to make the principles of such measure his rule of action, or to pass a resolution declaring that no applicants for representatives in the selection of subordinate employees in public offices or workshops. The convention strongly sustained its views. The Republican portion of the Civil Service Committee is curiously made up of men who are disqualified in the organization of the standing committees, and failed to get the chairmanship of the Committee on Civil Service. This fact, however, makes the committee a strong one, by reason of the number of men upon it who had reasonable expectations of getting leading places on other committees. A majority of its members are understood to be warmly in favor of civil service reform in the Civil Service. The committee will at once begin work.

SPURIOUS BONDS REDEEMED.

A committee of experts and engravers have been at work examining the purchased, redeemed and exchanged bonds, in the course of which any spurious issues are being redeemed by the Government, lest they have not found any such bonds. In pursuance of this object, the upper portion of each bond, containing the number and denomination thereof, is now retained in this office, the remainder having been returned to Boston.

TOBACCO INTERESTS.

The Committee of Ways and Means listened to the arguments from those representatives of tobacco interests, who presented the resolutions of the convention just closed in this city.

CONVICTS AND ITEMS.

The letter from Secretary Fish, sent to Congress, showing the payments made from the contingent fund, include the item of $18,000 on account of the American and British Joint High Commission, and also the expenditure of $29,000 out of the secret service fund with the President's approval.

The Chicago *Times* appeared yesterday in a new dress, and in its old size and shape.

The report that Eugene Greenlaw, of Columbia, Tenn., had wounded his mother-in-law and then killed himself was untrue. It was a man named McKissick, in the same neighborhood.

Charles Hartshorn, of Cincinnati, was killed on the railroad at Chicago, yesterday.

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Lima, Peru, dates of November 22d are received. Ten thousand dollars had been collected for the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Hon. Thomas Settle, American Minister, was sick and had started for the Revere House.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CHICAGO, CONTINENTAL AND BALTIMORE.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 8.—The articles of association of the Chicago, Continental and Baltimore Railroad Company were filed at the Secretary of State's office to-day. The Indiana portion of the proposed road will run through the counties of Porter, Laporte, Stark, Marshall, Fulton, Wabash, Huntington, Wells and Adams, a distance of 165 miles. The capital is $5,000,000.

WESTERN RAILROADS AGAIN OPEN.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad, which was blockaded by the snow, is now clear from Kansas City to Cheyenne, and the Union Pacific mails are coming over it from the west. The mild weather and sunshine have melted the snow so that there is no further danger of drifting.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON ROAD LEASED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA.

MEMPHIS, December 8.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has leased the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for forty-five years, guaranteeing three per cent. for the first five years, and four per cent. The question of the lease will be submitted to the stockholders.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Colonel Dickey's mustang mare, "Kate," trotted twenty miles, on a very heavy track, at San Francisco on Thursday, in fifty-nine minutes and thirty-two seconds. Ten thousand dollars was offered.

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THE WOMAN PROBLEM.

Lecture of Mr. Daniel Schindler before the Woman Suffrage Association.

The Woman Suffrage Association of Allegheny county held a regular monthly meeting last evening in the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue.

In the absence of the President, Miss Matilda Hindman, her sister, Miss Jennie Hindman, presided. Mrs. Jenkins officiated as secretary pro tem.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Clark.

The church choir then sung an anthem, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. Jenkins made a few remarks relative to the subject of Woman Suffrage, and read an extract from a Washington dispatch contradicting the statement that the law permitting women to vote in Wyoming Territory had been repealed. Women still voted in that Territory, and with the best effects on the morals of the people.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Jenkins a collection was taken up to purchase copies of the *Christian Radical*, containing Mr. Schindler's address—the gentleman having consented to its publication in that paper. The copies purchased would be for gratuitous distribution at the close of the year.

Rev. Daniel Schindler was then introduced by Miss Hindman, and began his lecture on "The Woman Problem." Whether people willed or not, God did His work through human instrumentality. The world does move, and moves upward. The franchise of the negro and the franchise of woman were equally proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence. Conservatism taught another gospel, and shuddered at the mention of female suffrage. Conservatism abhors an idea which is not popular. Conservatism adopts it as soon as it becomes popular. The party that refuses to engraft a new idea, and follow in the wake of progress was rotten at the centre. We just said the white man should vote. That was the first step to a Democracy. Then God made us say the negro should vote. That was the second step towards a Democracy. Now we were asked to say that woman should vote—our wives and sisters should exercise the right of the ballot. Then would we exhibit a just and perfect system of Government—a perfect Republic. It is popular to taunt and sneer at the woman movement. It was popular at one time to sneer at the abolition movement; nation just now a taunting cost this half a million of men. The woman movement was not the work of a few mad women, but of the growth of ages, and in it he saw the providence of God, and heard the voice of Christianity. The rights of "the other half of the sexes," with the arguments based thereon, were discussed and answered in a very able manner. The differences of the sexes either, and thereupon they laid hold of Mr. Conroy, dragged him out upon the pavement and began to beat him. He was struck on the right eye and also on the right cheek, both blows cutting through the flesh, and causing profuse bleeding. The nature of these wounds led him to believe that John had "knuckles" on his hand, as the skin had not only been cut, but the bone underneath was somewhat injured. While the assault was in progress, Mr. Conroy was kicked or fell heavily down against the side of the house. When he the act of rising he was struck a severe blow on the back of the head by George McGraw. He did not see George strike him, but the blow must have come from him, as John was engaged in front. The injuries were such that Mr. Conroy could not attend school on the day (Wednesday) until the following Monday week.

A physician examination he was asked whether he did not provoke the young men by telling them that their mother had been to see him, and that she had acted in a very unladylike manner. He replied that he had not—that he told them "she had treated him very discourteously," and that were the very words used. He was then asked whether he had not told the father of John, and all the family, that he was in self-defense, after he had been attacked.

The testimony of the doctor who knew and loved him. His funeral was attended by the Hazard Zouaves, who paid his remains the honors of war.

Serious Accident.

Yesterday morning, at the iron foundry of Anderson & Freyvogle, on West street, near Water, an accident took place by which one of the men were seriously hurt. Two men were engaged in hoisting, by means of a crow, a large mass of brick and cement known as a "pulley ring." It had been elevated about four feet, and the men were standing underneath to guide it safely into a mould below, when the hook to which its fastings were attached straightened, allowing the ring to fall. John Miller, a moulder, had his finger broken, and Martin Brown was bruised, and also received several internal injuries. The foreman, Mr. John Ludwig, was saved from instant death by a fortunate occurrence. The edge of the ring caught on a strong hook which held it up from the ground about a foot. His forehead was scratched, however, and his back slightly injured.

Additional Subscriptions.

Subscriptions for the relief of the Chicago and Northwestern sufferers continue to be received by Major Hutchinson, at the Mercantile Library Hall. \$18 15 from the Methodist congregation at Eldersville, through the pastor, Rev. J. B. Lucas. Mr. C. Winchenbach, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical congregation, of Allegheny, handed in \$97 for the same object. Mr. Wm. Adams, a distance of 165 miles. The capital is \$5,000,000.

WESTERN RAILROADS AGAIN OPEN.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad, which was blockaded by the snow, is now clear from Kansas City to Cheyenne, and the Union Pacific mails are coming over it from the west. The mild weather and sunshine have melted the snow so that there is no further danger of drifting.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON ROAD LEASED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

MEMPHIS, December 8.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has leased the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for forty-five years, guaranteeing three per cent. for the first five years, and four per cent. The question of the lease will be submitted to the stockholders.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Colonel Dickey's mustang mare, "Kate," trotted twenty miles, on a very heavy track, at San Francisco on Thursday, in fifty-nine minutes and thirty-two seconds. Ten thousand dollars was offered.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Wm. Eberhart, charged with assault and battery, on oath of George Hillerich, was found guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court. The parties reside in Allegheny.

In the case of John Bradley, charged with perjury on oath of Theodore Smith, a *nol. pros.* was entered by leave of the Court. The allegation was that Bradley had falsely and corruptly sworn that Smith had sold liquor at his house, in West Pittsburgh, on Sunday, November 13, 1870. The *nol. pros.* was entered because the proof did not correspond with the allegation contained in the indictment.

THE ASSAULT UPON MR. J. M. CONROY.

Col. Bayne then called up the case of the Commonwealth vs. John A. and George McGraw, charged with aggravated assault and battery upon Mr. J. M. Conroy, Principal of the Fifth Ward School, Allegheny. There were several counsel engaged on both sides, and after consultation it was agreed that the defendants should enter pleas of guilty of assault and battery, which were allowed by the Court.

Mr. Conroy was then called on to make a statement of the affair, so that the Court might exercise a proper discretion in passing sentence. Mr. Conroy, having been sworn, stated, in substance: That on the 15th of October he had suspended, from the privileges of the school George McGraw, the youngest of the defendants, who was a pupil in the third grammar department, under charge of Miss Hindman; that on the same day, between half-past twelve and one o'clock, while in his own house, he heard the bell ring and went to the door to answer the call; that he there saw John A. McGraw and his brother George; John asked why his brother had been sent home from school, and was told that he had been suspended, and that the matter was then in the hands of the Board of Directors; John insisted that George should be restored to the privileges of the school, and said that he would be sent back immediately; Mr. Conroy answered by saying that the matter had passed out of his hands—that the boy had been suspended for a violation of the rules, and the Board would determine whether the suspension should be sustained or revoked. The authority of the principal to suspend a pupil was then questioned, and Mr. Conroy invited the parties into the house, telling them that he would show them the rules, as laid down by the Board of Controllers. John McGraw said he did not want to see the rules, and would not seek redress of the Directors either, and thereupon they laid hold of Mr. Conroy, dragged him out upon the pavement and began to beat him. He was struck on the right eye and also on the right cheek, both blows cutting through the flesh, and causing profuse bleeding. The nature of these wounds led him to believe that John had "knuckles" on his hand, as the skin had not only been cut, but the bone underneath was somewhat injured. While the assault was in progress, Mr. Conroy was kicked or fell heavily down against the side of the house. When in the act of rising he was struck a severe blow on the back of the head by George McGraw. He did not see George strike him, but the blow must have come from him, as John was engaged in front. The injuries were such that Mr. Conroy could not attend school on the day (Wednesday) until the following Monday week.

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Made a Mistake.

Last evening Adam Weissert was wandering around in a rather confused manner, when he made a little error which caused his arrest. Passing along Second avenue he entered a private house, thinking that it was his own residence, and immediately frightened the women of the house. They screamed and alarmed the street. An officer appeared opportunely, and Weissert was then committed for a hearing this morning before Mayor Brush.

The Methodist Recorder.

Now issued in this city under the editorial management of Rev. Alexander Clark, will hereafter be furnished to subscribers for \$2 00 per year. A liberal reduction in price, with the purpose of making the paper better and more widely useful, that the church will take advantage of this reduction and double the subscription list at once.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. BEAMER has been running "rigs" all week. The amateur Kit Kinkaid was here at the Mayor's office, have returned to their homes.

GEORGE L. WHITNEY has been appointed a Notary Public at Pittsburgh, for three years.

HENRY STREET is being developed as a "sled track."

THE betters on the election have all their little accounts squared up.

MR. A. J. MOON, now of Mayor Brush's detective force, has been an officer for nineteen years.

JAMES M. WARD will appear at the Fifth Avenue Opera House shortly, and "cheip" Murphy to "get in" and "get out."

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY SWOOPE'S office has been thoroughly renovated, and looks as bright and new as a new pin.

OF six cases of drunkenness brought to the Central Station House yesterday, four of the individuals were so drunk that they had to be conveyed thither in wagons.

BETWEEN one and two o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on Herr's Island. It proved to be Kirkpatrick's oil works. A still exploded and the oil in it became ignited, but the flames were confined to the bank, and when the engines arrived they were not required to go into service. Loss about five hundred dollars.

BILLIARDS.

Garnier vs. Daly—The Return Game.

TOBACCO INTERESTS.

The Committee of Ways and Means listened to the arguments from those representatives of tobacco interests, who presented the resolutions of the convention just closed in this city.

CONVICTS

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1871.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN's friends deny that he has "turned his back on the Democratic party" and expressed a willingness to go into a coalition on Mr. GREELEY, or some other Republican, for President. From the signs of the times it matters little what the Governor is for or who his candidate is, and the only significance the report possesses is in the evidence it affords that he who was only lately one of the most conspicuous candidates of the party is himself contemplating its extreme condition—for without doubt there is considerable truth in the rumor as printed.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer's* Washington dispatch says that the Democratic members of Congress want to know how many and what Republicans of influence are prepared to step out against GRANT, and will refuse to support him in any event, before further steps towards "coalition are taken to unite the Democratic party with such an element." Therefore the Democratic caucus will be called next week, in order that Democratic members, when they go home during the holiday recess, may inform their constituents precisely where the party stands. All of which is exceedingly amusing. The Democracy is evidently in a hopeless condition.

THE majority of the Western Union Telegraph stock is owned by VANDERBILT. In a very considerable degree the country, so far as telegraphing is concerned, is in his hands. Possibly, at present, there may not be a great deal to complain of. But what security is there for the future? Is there anything assuring in the VANDERBILT policy, as seen in railroading? Which would be the safer reliance, VANDERBILT, who goes for the highest dividends and is heartless in such things, or the Government, which simply asks for the repayment of expenses, its only object being the "greatest good to the greatest number?"

FROM the tone employed by the European press with respect to General SHERMAN's visit to that continent, we infer that a welcome of the most cordial nature awaits him and that he will everywhere be received with profound interest and respect. Especially are the English journals outspoken in their admiration of his genius. They point out that he alone, from the very first outbreak of the war, understood, appreciated and foresaw the importance and magnitude of the struggle, being laughed at and called a madman for his insight. How little he was understood in England may be seen from the frank acknowledgment made by the papers, that, almost up to the eve of his complete and splendid success, the series of military operations which culminated at Savannah were generally in England considered to be the retreat of a hopeless and discomfited commander. It might not be amiss for the military authorities of Great Britain to consult with the grim General as to the best plan of preparing for the possible battle of Dorking exigency. The man who organized victory where it was popularly thought he had been surprised by defeat, is exactly the soldier whose advice England needs. Let the Duke of Cambridge utilize him.

THE formal action of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in opposition to the recommendation of Postmaster General CRESWELL for the union of the telegraph and telegraph, disposes of the bugbear story that it was a stock speculation instigated by that company. This was the "best hold" of the opposition, and those resorting to it had already gone so far as to charge that General GRANT was one of the principal speculators. The question should be discussed on its merits, which, we are persuaded, are great enough to carry the measure through. It is hardly to be expected that it will be done at once. It would be too much to expect that so much progress could be accomplished in a short time. Independently of the numerous special arguments in its favor, and the experience of the past with reference to great discoveries and inventions, we may safely conclude that the law of progress and improvement, which sooner or later adapts the well-attested results of science to practical use, will cause the telegraph to be taken hold of by the Coverament so that all the people may enjoy all the advantages which it is capable of bestowing. There is a logic in the history of postage and mail carriage in this country which is not difficult to understand. This Congress may not, probably will not, approve of the recommendation of Postmaster General CRESWELL, reinforced by the indorsement of the President, but the mind that comprehends the agencies of human progress and past experience, will realize no discouragement from the opposition which it encounters at the present hour.

MOST readers probably know that in Europe the subject of Woods and Forests is regarded as a matter for statesmanship to deal with. In this country, unfortunately, the people have hitherto been left entirely to without interference but without instruction or warning, to do with the forests and woods as they pleased. At length the manifest change of climate induced by the destruction of timber, and especially the destructive droughts, with other causes, have turned attention to the interest in a practical way. From a late number of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, it appears that in Wisconsin they are beginning to think earnestly about the policy of replanting the woods which have been destroyed. Dr. FRANZ HUEBSCHMANN, a prominent citizen of Milwaukee, who is also a State Senator, has gathered facts enough in Germany and in America to enable him with good effect to introduce the subject of forest culture to the attention of the Wisconsin Legislature during its sessions this winter. The topic has already been pretty fully discussed in the newspapers, and public opinion is believed to be ready for action. Great forests still exist in Northern Wisconsin, but these will soon be destroyed, unless measures are soon taken to save them. With the exception of certain naked prairies in the central and in the southern portions, the whole State twenty-five years ago was covered with splendid woods. In the thickly settled regions they have almost entirely disappeared. Where a few years ago trees were destroyed with a rage truly vandal, high prices, from ten to twelve dollars a cord, are now paid for fuel, a fact the more significant in a country destitute of coal like Wisconsin. But the worst effect is the decrease of the waters and the entire drying up of many springs, and the climate has also become colder and more variable. Notwithstanding the large appropriations for school and other purposes, Wisconsin still has sufficient land for very extensive forest culture, destined in a few years to yield large profits. According to the *Volksfreund* writer, planted forests are more productive than natural ones; a statement quite credible, since by regularity and arrangement more trees can be placed on a given area. Trees thus planted are also more healthy, and yield better material for lumbering. The movement in Wisconsin is important, as the example is likely to be followed in other States.

THE reports which come to us from England by cable of the Republican leader, ODGER, saving himself from maltreatment at one of his meetings by precipitous flight, and of Sir CHARLES DILKE being compelled to desist in the midst of an oration at Birmingham, on account of the confusion and interruption to which his sentiments gave rise, do not augur as favorably for the speedy triumph of the radical Republicans as the correspondents have tried to make out. That a gradual revolution is being accomplished, no thoughtful student of affairs in that country can doubt, but that it is likely to involve any such abrupt or cataclysmal changes as are looked for by BRADLAUGH and his followers, or even by DILKES himself, is more than questionable. It is evident that this young and ambitious politician, who, it is noticeable, somewhat inconsistently retains the titular dignity which he inherited from his father, committed a mistake in making a personal attack upon the Queen, instead of contenting himself with a general argument against the system of monarchy. Notwithstanding the fact that the royal family has to a great extent lost its popularity, and that even toward the Sovereign herself the national affections have been wonderfully cooled, the utterances of Sir CHARLES DILKE seem to have evoked protests from all parts of the country, even among those terming themselves Liberals. The chairman who was to have presided at one of this orator's meetings in another part of the country, is reported to have publicly refused to have anything to do with it, while politicians of all parties are stated to have joined in condemning the injustice as well as bad taste of his imputations upon the court. It is not wise husbandry to pluck fruit before it is ripe. The true shape for political reform in England to take is first to repeal the law of primogeniture and entailment. This is the secret of the enormous incomes enjoyed by the nobility and gentry of that country, and of the privations endured by the masses. So long as three hundred thousand land owners keep thirty odd millions beneath their feet, so long will the immense majority of Englishmen continue in poverty, while the few grow richer out of the necessities of the many.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The death of the Prince of Wales, if it has not already occurred, is at the date of this writing momentarily expected. Later intelligence, before going to press, may show that to have taken place which is now admitted to be inevitable. The telegrams describe the relapse of the royal patient, and his fast sinking, hopeless condition. Aside from the grief of the royal family, which the people of the country will sympathize in, the death of the Prince will be variously viewed. While it is doubtful whether he was the dissolute debauchee which common scandal has reported, it seems certain that his life lacked alike, intellectual and moral elevation, and that he had widely estranged himself from the esteem and confidence of the people. In a political sense, therefore, perhaps his decease may be considered a fortunate event for the country. The distrust of the people as to his fitness to govern has been one of the main causes of the Republican agitation in England. With his death this prop of the radicals is taken away. The unblemished personal character of the Queen, and the conscientious manner in which, throughout her reign, she has discharged her public and private duties, will now, in her affliction, be remembered by the people, who will probably cease their criticism of her idiosyncracies, and warm into something like personal loyalty toward her. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, born on the 8th of January, 1864, now becomes heir to the British throne. In view of his extreme youth, and of the probability that the already precarious health of the Queen will be still more seriously impaired by her devotion at the bedside of her son, and her sorrow over his loss, it will become the duty of Parliament at once to take all the preliminary steps for the establishment of a regency. Such a government will almost certainly become necessary before the young Prince attains his majority, and may become requisite at any moment.

A SCENE IN THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

In consequence of the German war, followed by the Communist revolt, M. SAINTE-BEUVE's chair in the French Academy was left long unoccupied. It was filled a short time ago by the election of JULES JANIN, with whose name many readers are more familiar than they are with his writings. He is not a young man, having been born in 1804. Well educated, he gained a subsistence for some years by giving private instruction in the classics and mathematics, at the same time writing theatrical criticisms for one of the less important Paris journals. As his skill improved he became noted as a journalist, and finally had considerable success as a writer of novels, sketches and novels. When SAINTE-BEUVE died, JANIN was generally admitted to be the most popular critic and journalist in Paris, and his election to succeed him as one of the "Immortal Forty" was a foregone conclusion, or a matter of course. Early in his career JANIN published a book containing a bitter attack upon the Orleans family, but a reconciliation was effected, and he enjoyed the especial patronage of LOUIS PHILIPPE. Through the entire duration of the empire he remained faithful to the exiled family and their cause, and at present he and the Duc D'AUMALE are said to be very intimate friends. JANIN's reception as a member of the Academy a short time ago, was the occasion of a remarkable scene, described by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*. Let it be understood that politics are rigorously excluded from the Academy, and that on the occasion referred to no one *intended* to violate the rule, so that what actually took place must be considered as an accident. M. CAMILLE DOUCET, in welcoming JANIN to his chair, took occasion to mention with praise his fidility to the exiled sovereign, and said: "During eighteen years, you said, he gave us, at the peril of his crown, a very happy security." The sentence was received with thunders of applause by a portion of the audience, chiefly Orleanists. Then M. DOUCET continued: "I shall not reproach you for such language, but, on the contrary, I envy you for it. You are right, sir; let us blot out no part of our history, and more just than fortune, let us never fear *to honor those who during eighteen years gave a happy and welcome security to France.*" Once more and still louder rose the cheers, the correspondent says, "the known Bonapartists clapping their hands with enthusiasm." The speaker, an earnest Orleanist, was shocked to perceive the interpretation put upon his words, and was instantly silent. The faces of all the Orleanists grew long, and they at last hissed the applause. It thus appeared that they were willing to honor the eighteen years of security under LOUIS PHILIPPE, but not the equal period of security under NAPOLEON the Third. Upon the whole, the incident may be regarded as one of the most striking instances on record of an orator's disconfiture through deficient tact.

The correspondent from whom we derive the story has much to say about M. JANIN's pedantry and about the obscurity of his writings. He confidently professes his ability to comprehend "COMTE, COUSIN, HEGEL, FICHTE," and other knotty writers, but JANIN is beyond his depth, as his papers are "full of quotations from Latin authors so rare that they are known only to antiquarians. It may be so, but there is no harm in saying that the correspondent's testimony and judgment would carry more weight as regards classical obscurities and the character of the quotations referred to if he had not called JANIN a *bibliopole*. As if to show that the mistake is not a mere slip of the pen for bibliophile, he just afterwards writes of the Duc D'HUMALE as "a *bibliopole* of the first class."

UNREASONABLE AND WHY.

Certain Teutons in Chicago, as our readers may remember, were so much disgusted with the insignificance of the sum which the mighty German Emperor felt able to contribute to the Relief Fund, that they were in favor of rebuking His Majesty's niggardliness by returning the donation. It was a foolish, not to say a childish idea. The King's money is his own, to keep or give away, as he pleases. If the gift had been sent back, King WILLIAM would either not have found the rebuke comprehensible, or if he understood its meaning, would certainly have dismissed the subject as unworthy of a second thought; hence the suggestion was futile. The truth seems to be that the feeling which prompted a few German-Americans to insult his Imperial Majesty in the manner mentioned, was directed not merely against the great personage named, but against his subjects as well. Very many of the American Germans felt that their countrymen in the old home had shown little generosity and done poor credit to the German name, by the way they had met the appeal for aid made to them in consequence of the great fire. The indifference, or meager response with which it was received, seemed to the sufferers and their friends mere ingratitude, when they called to mind the enthusiastic liberality with which American Germans in general, and especially those of Chicago, had spontaneously, as well as in answer to petitions, given of their substance to relieve the sufferers by the late war. To send back the royal contribution, appeared to a very small number the most becoming and effectual mode of expressing their disgust. They could thus genteelly lash their humbler friends over the imperial shoulders.

A much more rational and just view of the subject is taken in a late number of the Illinois *Staatszeitung*. In the measure of active sympathy aroused by the Chicago calamity in Germany, it sees evidence of progress in liberality there and an agreeable contrast to the indifference of former days. Not only in the great centers of industry and manufactures, but in secluded towns and villages, to which the telegraph does not reach, respectable collections were taken up for the sufferers on Lake Michigan. Thus little Kronach, in Franconia, sent $103, a considerable sum in Germany. In Wuerzburg the municipal authorities ordered collections from house to house to be made for Chicago. In Gotha, in Karlsruhe, in Stuttgart, in Frankfort on the Main, in Berlin, Leipsic, Bremen, and in many other places money was collected for the same object in amounts which may be considered satisfactory in view of the limited knowledge of America among the German masses. To expect contributions equivalent in amount to the contributions of the American Germans to relieve the wounded of the war, would be unreasonable. In the latter case, not merely general human sympathy but German national feeling was appealed to, and the money given was, in some sense, a thankoffering for the final fulfilment of political wishes cherished through long years. On the other hand, those who contributed to relieve the burnt out of Chicago, gave in mere sympathy for blameless distress. It must also be recollected that though Germany is richer in capital than America, daily gains or current incomes are much smaller. And gifts for benevolent purposes are to be measured not according to the capital possessed, but according to the steady receipts. Taking all things into account, the *Staatszeitung* is of opinion that by their contributions to the relief of Chicago, the Germans of fatherland have done as well as could be expected, so well, in fact, as to prove that as the result of the achievements of the last two years, the hearts of the German people have been enlarged and their views extended in harmony with their newly-acquired lofty position among the nations.

In the opinion of our contemporary, we fully concur. No illusion is more natural, and at the same time more unreasonable, than the impression so commonly entertained by those who leave their native land to reside in another, that their friends at home continue to be as much interested in them as they continue to be in their friends. The latter, absorbed in their old pursuits, undisturbed in their determined career, have neither leisure nor inducement to accompany the departed in imagination by investigating their changed condition. If disposed, it is not possible for them to do so; whereas the latter, in their new world, retain a lively memory of the old, and follow its fortunes without diffidenty and with an interest intensified by distance. After a few years it is hardly to be expected that even kindred by blood who stay at home in Europe should be very deeply affected by a mere pecuniary loss occurred by their relations in Australia or in California, or that they should feel impelled to contribute much to their relief, and the bonds of mere nationality broken a decade or two before by emigration may be presumed to be still less sensitive. In truth, it is likely that neither English, nor French, nor Germans have been much influenced by any such aerial considerations in making the donations more or less liberal by which the calamities of the Northwest have been divested of a portion of their horrors. No doubt mere human sympathy has been a good deal stirred, but the largest, the most important contributions from Germany as well as from Great Britain have come from the great commercial houses and manufacturing firms, whose business places them in practical connection with American industry and prosperity.

Boiler Explosions.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

THE COMMERCIAL of the 29th of November contains a long article under the caption of "What some men know about boilers," wherein calculations are given to show the superfluous legal prohibition to carry steam at 150 pounds per inch, and arrives at the result, that after making the proper deductions from the tensile strength of the iron there remains a strength equal to 10,306 pounds per inch in width and one fourth inch thick, being of that thickness in a boiler forty inches in diameter, which would present a resistance to the 10,306 pounds of the pressure of 150 pounds by diameter forty, equal to 6,000 pounds, leaving a surplus of strength of 4,306 pounds, or 107 pounds per inch.

The important error of the above consists in estimating the force to rupture the boiler, as the pressure on the diameter instead of the semi-circumference.

The corrected statement would be, net strength of iron 10,306 pounds, to be resisted by the pressure on the semi-circumference 63 by 150 pounds, equal to 9,450 pounds, leaving 856 pounds, equal to 12 pounds per inch, in place of 100 pounds surplus strength.

This prevailing error has, or had, respectable advocates, who also contended for the loss of power in the crank motion, similar in amount, and mode of action to that of the boiler, *viz:* as the straight length of stroke, to the circular path of the crank.

The crank error is instantly corrected, that of the boiler remains constantly following its fate. The liability to error from this source pervades many cases where oblique forces form part of the elements as the sphere, the force to rupture is not as the bi-section, but as half the inner surface.

So long as this error governs in the construction of boilers, and engineers believe that "boilers won't burst with plenty of water," we may look in vain for a decrease in the frequency of boiler explosions.

T. W. B.

Col. Francis Jordon.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am gratified to see Col. Francis Jordon, the present Secretary of the Commonwealth, presented to the people as a candidate for Governor. Colonel Jordon has proven himself to be a faithful public officer in every position with which the Republican party has favored him. Whilst a member of the State Senate he was ever on the alert to watch the interests of the State, and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee he displayed an amount of legal acumen which few in the State possess. During the war, as paymaster in the United States army, he worked himself up by his worth to the position of chief paymaster in the field in the Army of the Mississippi, and on an official bond of $10,000, he received and disbursed over $40,000,000, having at times more than $1,000,000 in his hands. Such confidence only can be placed in the man of integrity, such as is universally connected to Colonel Jordon. During the last two years of his term as Military State Agent, at Washington, D. C., he collected and paid over arrears of pay, bounty and pensions to our soldiers over $600,000, and in no instance required to give any security, nor was it necessary, as the sequel proved. In these times of rascality and public peculation, we should be careful to select such persons only for high positions whose record for integrity is above criticism; and such a man is Colonel Jordon.

A NEW process of casting water and gas pipes has recently been introduced on the Pacific coast. This process, which is the invention of a Mr. JORDAN, and is patented by John Ferrar, of Boston, Mass., consists in the substitution for the ordinary clay molds, of a sectional, three-part, cast-iron flask, attached together with hinges, and secured by strong, wrought-iron clamps. The inside of the flask, which constitutes the mold, is lined up with a preparation of fine clay and pipmbago, secured in place by flanges, and which effectually resists the action of the heat, once applied and the pipe taken out. The lining of the flask is then washed with a preparation of black lead laid on with large paint brushes, when the process of casting is immediately repeated. An average of about five pipes can be cast in a flask, and the entire flask, while the heat lasts, which usually continues from two to three hours. The advantages of this process are: The flask makes a permanent mold, admitting of the casting of an indefinite number of pipes without renewal; uniformity in thickness, secured by equal pressure upon the core-barrel, and a close texture of metal and absence of sand holes, imperfect places which are inevitable where it is cast horizontally. The usual process for making pipe is that of the ordinary sand mold, which requires an iron flask for each pipe, necessitating a large outlay for the equipment of a foundry of any capacity. The extraordinary advantages of this new process are apparent, when it is seen that no molding is required, and one flask is made to do the work of twelve or fifteen on the old plan.

The Telegraph in China.

[From James Brooks' letter in the N. Y. Express.]

DR. HALL does not approve of the old-fashioned doctrine which was formerly instilled into the minds of children—that they should spring out of bed the instant they open their eyes. He says that that "up to eighteen years every child should be *allowed* ten hours' sleep, but time should be allowed to rest in bed, after the sleep is over, until they feel as if they had rather get up than not. It is a very great and mischievous mistake for persons, old or young —especially children and feeble or sedentary persons to bounce out of bed the moment they wake up; all our bodies abhor a shrink from it, and fiercely kick against it. Fifteen or twenty minutes spent in gradually waking up, after the eyes are open, and in turning over and stretching the limbs, do as much good as sound sleep, because these operations set the blood in motion by degrees, tending to equalize the circulation; for, during sleep, the blood tends to stagnation, the heart beats feebly and slow; and the instant before it was in a creep, is the greatest absurdity. This preposterous bouncing out of the bed as soon as the eyes are opened will be followed by weariness long before noon."

CONSIDERABLE newspaper discussion having recently taken place in England concerning the relative cheapness of Australian preserved meat and English butcher's meat, a curious calculation has made the matter the subject of investigation, the results of which are quite interesting to our own housekeepers. Wishing to know exactly what was the loss in cooking and what the proportion of bone in an ordinary joint, he had a leg of mutton weighed as it came from the butcher's, weighed again when roasted fit for the table, and then had the meat accurately parced off, and the bone weighed separately, with the following results: Leg of mutton before roasting, 9 pounds 10 ounces; ditto after roasting, 6 pounds 12 ounces; weight of cooked meat, 4 pounds 10 ounces; bones, 1 pound 15 ounces; gravy, 10 ounces. So that cooked joints appear to "pan out" in a ratio of only about fifty per cent., thus doubling the actual cost of the meat we purchase, dear as the original price itself is.

The correspondent from whom we derive the story has much to say about M. JANIN's pedantry and about the obscurity of his writings. He confidently professes his ability to comprehend "COMTE, COUSIN, HEGEL, FICHTE," and other knotty writers, but JANIN is beyond his depth, as his papers are "full of quotations from Latin authors so rare that they are known only to antiquarians. It may be so, but there is no harm in saying that the correspondent's testimony and judgment would carry more weight as regards classical obscurities and the character of the quotations referred to if he had not called JANIN a *bibliopole*. As if to show that the mistake is not a mere slip of the pen for bibliophile, he just afterwards writes of the Duc D'HUMALE as "a *bibliopole* of the first class."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A snake having two human heads and two natural eyes in each head, was killed and brought into Rowden, Georgia, by a planter of the neighborhood, a few days ago.

The Attorney General has decided that a railroad which was aided in its construction by grants of public lands, is a public highway for its whole length for the use of the Government of the United States, and that the latter are not subject to charge for the transportation of its property on such road.

A colony of 1,000 persons is now on its way to Western Minnesota from New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. A large number of thrifty emigrants from Scotland have lately moved there, also, taking with them their own flocks of thoroughbred cattle. They intend to undertake stock raising on a large scale.

It is proposed to hold a convention in Philadelphia early in the new year for the purpose of forming a National Catholic Total Abstinence Union. The number of members of State Unions is now 30,000, and it is thought that a closer connection between them will enable them to work more effectively. The signatures of the Presidents of the State Unions to a call for the proposed convention are now being secured by those interested in the movement.

Shall we lose our national game? "That," says the *Turf, Field and Farm*, "judging from the season of 1871, the game of base ball as a national field sport is on a slow decline, is admitted by all except the few whose personal interest it is that an impression to the contrary should exist." And this is the most cheerful piece of news we have had since the last election.

It is said that never before in the history of the country have there been so many robbers and swindlers of every description, in city and country, as at present. In New York not a day passes without scores of citizens suffering from robberies committed on their person, while in the country depredations are made upon banks, stores, postoffices, dwellings, stables and carriage houses, and even upon cattle, pigs and poultry. The utmost vigilance and caution are required to thwart these scoundrels. People should carry the bulk of their money in inside pockets that cannot be reached.

A wide-spread interest and curiosity will be awakened by the announcement that Talleyrand's famous and long deferred memoirs are at last actually going through the press at Paris. The intention had by the wily and witty diplomatist on his excursions, that they should not publish his literary remains for thirty years after his death, expired some time since. But for various reasons, political in the most, the publication has been retarded.

There was a grand semi annual flagellation at Newcastle, Delaware, the State of judicial flogging, a few days ago. One man was flogged for the third tin n, and said that, having all the manhood flogged out of him, he didn't care for anything." Eight others were punished with twenty lashes each, and several in addition stood for an hour in the pillory. The offense of each was petty larceny.

The Lexington, Missouri, *Democrat*, a paper which advocates the "passive policy," wishes, from the bottom of its heart, "that the people might now find a Guy Fawkes to creep beneath the Devil's Inn, and charge the United States Congress, and by the stimulative power of a million tons of nitro-glycerine, blow it as near to heaven as any of its thieves will ever get."

It is now said that the so-called "Darwin theory" of the development of men from animals did not derive its origin from him. Abu-be-kr-ibn (to fall), an author and philosopher of Arabia, propounded this system as early as the twelfth century. An account of this writer and his theory was published by Pococke, of Oxford, in 1671. Abu-be-kr-ibn (to fall) died in the year 1106.

At one of his lectures George Francis Train shouted: "Now, then, anybody can ask me questions." Whereupon an old lady got up and said, "Mr. Train, I would like to know what makes a pot leg always turn in two in the middle?" The great American traveler was nonplussed.

An intelligent compositor recently set up a poem on Cleopatra, containing the line, "star-eyed Egyptian, glorious sorceress of the Nile." When it appeared in print it read, "Strayed Egyptian, glorious success of thine ile."

PERSONAL.

The New Orleans *Republican*, a paper established by the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn, and edited by one of his race, states that the Lieutenant Governor was never in a condition of servitude, thus exploding the somewhat dramatic statement that he once escaped from slavery, and got advertised in consequence as a runaway in the *Evergreen* newspaper. His father was a free man of color, named James, a native of Virginia, and worked in New Orleans for many years as a stage carpenter in the Camp street theater. The statement that Governor Dunn left a large property is also denied. He was always a poor man, a fact greatly to his credit; inasmuch as he latterly he enjoyed rare opportunities to enrich himself by selling his influence to the lobby in attendance at the legislative sessions.

The ex-queen of Hanover, tired of waiting for her throne, has resolved to betake herself to a nunnery and turn Roman Catholic.

Quite a flutter in the theatrical world has been created by the announcement of Miss Olive Logan's approaching marriage. The event is to take place on Tuesday, December 19th, at No. 55 West Ninth street, New York, and the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, is to officiate on the occasion. The groom is to be Mr. Wirt Sikes, a literateur of some repute. After the marriage ceremony a grand reception will be given, lasting from eleven to one o'clock. Miss Logan was married in Boston, in April, 1857, to Mr. A. Dellile, from whom she was granted a divorce by the Courts of New York in December, 1865.

The brilliant glass wedding of Cornelius Vanderbilt took place at Hartford, Conn., a few days ago. When the Commodore's son was a young man, he was of a decidedly fast turn of mind, and alienated his father. The old gentleman centered his affections on his oldest son, William H—, and entrusted to him the responsibilities which he would have preferred dividing among the two. William's son, Cornelius, a very estimable young man, attached the title of junior to his name, and became a great favorite with the Commodore, much to the disgust of his own son, who claimed that he alone had the right to affix junior to his name. After sowing his wild oats, however, the latter settled down, and it is understood that a reconciliation has taken place between the father and son. It was noticeable that, among the presents, there were two from Horace Greeley, whom Bohemian tastes have always represented as having been a heavy pecuniary loser by his association with fast men.

William Simms, a playmate of Hawthorne when a boy at Raymond, and who ever afterward enjoyed the firm friendship of the great romancer, recently died at Pensacola, Fla. Mr. Sims, who was a musician, had possession of the first note-book or diary of Hawthorne, portions of which he has occasionally published with his own comments, to be found in the columns of the *Sunday Mercury*.

It is said that one of the Siamese twins is lying at the point of death at their home in North Carolina. The other is in good health. In anticipation of death arrangements have been made for the immediate separation of the living from the dead brother.

Governor Vi tonia has exhibited her sympathy with the movement for a new Chicago library by sending to Mr. T. Hughes, for transmission to Chicago, a copy of what are known as the "Queen's books." Her Majesty has added to the personal interest of the gift by inserting her autograph in the volumes donated.

Wieuxtemps, who performed here with Nilsson last winter, has accepted the position of first professor of the violin at the Brussels Conservatory.

M. Catacazy is said to be endeavoring to procure copies of the newspapers containing articles and reports of the Grand Duke's visit to this country, which will be pasted in a handsomely-bound scrap book and preserved by the Grand Duke as a memorial. To give an idea to his father how he was received and advertised here, five hundred copies of each of the leading New York newspapers containing the account of the parade and ovation on the arrival of the Grand Duke in this city, were sent to him. Apropos whereof, in addition to the picture of Admiral Farragut already presented to Prince Alexis, he is also to be presented with a historical picture of the naval engagement, the battle of Pultowa, fought in 1709, between Peter the Great, of Russia, and Charles XII of Sweden.

Hints for Inventors.

A late number of the *Scientific American* invites the attention of inventors to the promising field lying open for improvements upon the electro-deposition of metals. It points out that copperplate engravings have for many years been protected by deposits of hard nickle, and considers it strange that it has not been applied to other purposes. It says: There are other metals, which, although they may not promise the same brilliant results as nickle, are, nevertheless, well worthy of careful investigation. To begin with, there is magnesium, an exceedingly abundant metal, which has been successfully deposited in the form of powder by electrolysis, and has been obtained from its amalgamation with mercury has been reduced at a high temperature, and obtained as a beautiful white metal when alloyed with copper; and yet we practically know nothing about its condition when deposited upon other metals. If a coating could be found for depositing it in as thin layers as nickel or copper, it would have many valuable applications. Another metal, of still greater abundance, is magnesium. It is only recently that we have been able to prepare and study this metal in large pieces, and we have learned how to manipulate and use it. The next question is, how to decompose its salts in the cold by electrolysis, and plate with it. The metal tarnishes more readily than nickel, and the color is not so fine; but it has the remarkable property of throwing down most other metals from solutions. It may be useful for obtaining those metals for applications in the arts. A metal, even more abundant than either, is iron, pending much time and research, is aluminum. This metal, as it is usually sold in commerce, is very impure, and hence it commonly has a dirty, unfinished appearance. We have seen specimens of it in the form of wire, which presented the white, brilliant appearance of silver, and did not readily tarnish. If aluminum in such purity could be deposited by electrolysis, it could be advantageously employed for many purposes in the arts; how to do this is the question. It is not worth while for inventors to be discouraged, as it is only a short time since that electroplating was at all understood, and there is every prospect of our learning much more about it. The three metal, magnesium, magnesium and aluminum, are more easily obtained pure, and are not very creditable to our science that we have not, long ago, since overcome the difficulty.

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[From James Brooks' letter in the N. Y. Express.]

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THE GOLDEN NOW.

The earth is loud with discontentments uttered
By foolish mortals—ill-satisfied and fitful—
And yet, would God agomp must speed
Those behind rigs that never toil their prize.

The voice was dark is loaded with repentance,
In solemn courts or midnight, where, o'ercast
With shame, conscience locks its silent sentence
Against the culprit actions of the past.

And countless eyes, aglaze with hot reflections,
Stare down the highway which their feet have known,
Where stand afar the ghostly recollections,
Like frowning statues, not to be overthrown.

Wh le fancy sees them rise in retributions
A specter file along the future way,
To blight the hope and chill the resolutions,
Which night should marshal for the coming day.

Oh! go who cower a trembles at the errors
Of looking hungry on joys where you wait,
Rise, and again the past with all its terrors,
Who loaded indignant, swing the iron gate!

Rise in the golden now, and ope its portal,
That door way which to-morrow never opes—
Worthy your manhood and your soul immortal,
Go forward to the harvest of your hopes.

Nor let the future mantle of December
Become a coward's sack cloth, ashen gray,
To doom your aged anguish to remember
The precious chances you refuse to-day.

What's done is done—let errors past recalling,
In gushy waters of oblivion drown;
The fret of retrospection, hot and galling,
Wilts to the root the flower of courage down.

Until despair half makes the soul contented,
To sit reluctant at the yet unsized
Perpetual brooding over what's repented,
Is but the drug of constant suicide

Such a sorrow is a winter owl foreboding
For future wilderness nights of care,
While cheerful hopefulness is singing song-birds, loading
With May time music all the summer air.

The vain regrets we nurture in our bosoms
Are deadly nightshades, which we feed with tears;
But all the heart becomes a load of blossoms
When hope is pleased and contentment cheers.

Shake from your feet the dust with wholesome scorning
Against the ugly, never be subdued
From out the cloudy darkness, like the morning,
With glowing brow, go forth into the sun,

And to the duty nearest, most defiant,
With steadfast courage, lay your shouldered strength,
And conquering more than cities, like a giant,
Arise the master of yourself at length.

Prophetic hopes shall lead you to new pleasures,
Along the yielding pathway of the plow,
To yellow harvests and to o-hard treasures,
The fruit of action in the golden now.

And when the tranquil evening crowns your labor
With sheaves, and fruits, and welcome home-hold songs,
At peace with Heaven, your conscience, and your neighbor,
Resign your prayerful heart where it belongs.

—*T. Buchanan Read.*

Winter Wisdom.

Warm clothing alone will not protect the body against the consequences of the sudden depression of temperature which is concomitant of early winter. Flannel next the skin preserves the animal heat, but it does not impart animal vigor. That property is the special prerogative of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is therefore a specific protection against a majority of the complaints which are most common at this season. For example, a course of the great vegetable invigorant, commenced now, will be almost sure to preclude chills and fever, bilious colic, disorders of the stomach, constipation, and many other complaints which are often the direct or indirect effect of an atmosphere surcharged with cold, unwholesome vapor. Moreover, the system toned and regulated by this means is much more likely to resist pulmonary disease than it would otherwise be; for the influence of searching medicine pervades all the organs, and every fiber and tissue of the frame. Persons whose vital powers are weak, especially invalid ladies and the aged, are earnestly recommended not to face the winter's rigor without having recourse to this safe and sufficient means of re-enforcing enfeebled nature. Much suffering may be escaped, much danger averted by following this counsel. Better late than never, is a good proverb, but it is better to be early than late.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

GILDENFENNEY & HESS,
Booksellers and Stationers,
NO. 45 FIFTH AVENUE.

We take pleasure in informing the Trade and Public generally that we have recently Remodeled our Store and increased our facilities, in order to meet the demands made upon us. We are now offering the Largest, Best and Varied Assortment of Books, Periodicals and other Goods suitable for Old and Young, to be found in the city, consisting in part of

New and Novel Writing Desks,
Backgammon Boards,
Chess Men and Games
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, a splendid assortment of AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JUVENILE BOOKS, and the finest line of POCKETBOOKS west of Philadelphia.

OUR STOCK OF
FAMILY BIBLES,
PRAYER BOOKS,
HYMN BOOKS and
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

We would call the attention of the Ladies in particular to our Imported Initial Note Paper and Envelopes, which we offer at astonishing low prices.

Come one, call and inspect the immense variety that we are presenting to the HOLIDAY TRADE.

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NO. 45 FIFTH AVENUE.

REMOVAL.

REESE OWENS
Has Removed to New Warehouse,
No. 21 SEVENTH AVENUE,
One Door Below Old Stand,
AND IS PREPARED TO OFFER THE FOLLOWING FOR SALE TO THE TRADE.

20,000 lbs. New Plain S. C. Hams;
5,000 lbs. New Plain Dried Beef;
5,000 lbs. New Plain S. C. Shoulders;
25 tcs. New Prime Leaf Lard;
25 bbls. Chicago Extra Winter Lard Oil.

ALSO, A FULL SUPPLY OF
No. 2 LARD OIL,
Mill Grease and Tallow,
FOR ROLLING MILLS.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS, BINDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

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C. C. MANDELL, H. E. McINTOSH,
R. W. TERTERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & Co.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887, First Mortgage on Tortle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, December 7, 1871.

Since the meeting of Congress, and the several annual messages to that body have been read and digested, a more buoyant and confident tone prevails. The practical sentiments of the President, wherever he touches on financial points, give appearance that no disturbing measures are to be brought forward at his suggestion. His reference to specie payments would not suit the ultra views of many on this subject. It is thought that the time has come when some practical plan could be adopted to place us on a specie basis once more. The public debt has been slightly diminished and still steadily being reduced, and the gold premium down to ten, and public confidence both at home and abroad in the strength and resources of the government been constantly augmented. Were no other reason urged for a specie basis than the steadiness it would give to values, especially our public securities, it would be a great desideratum to accomplish. We believe that resumption once established under the workings of the national banking system, no higher financial position could be attained by any country than would result from such a condition. Any measure looking to specie payments would have but little favor among stock speculators, who know well that whenever the financial affairs of this country would harmonize with the money currents of the specie paying world their business is "gone up."

—The local loan market has relaxed nothing from its close condition. It is thought that after the banks have rendered their next statement, which they are daily expected to be called upon to make, that money will be let out more liberally. A prominent bank officer remarked to-day that he could not see why money should be reported scarce. It may arise from the larger increased demand for loans—greater than ordinarily. This the banks do not feel bound to meet to the full extent which some customers might require. It is thought that large amounts of the money that have been lying in New York ready for the payment of the insurance risks in Chicago will find its way into our local channels in the purchase of money stocks of our manufactures for the building up of that city. The outflow of currency from New York has commenced and is felt in the call loan market of that city, where seven per cent. sharp is the ruling rate, where three and four were the rates a few weeks ago.

Local stocks are quite inactive. The inquiry for National bank shares shows more disposition to invest in these stocks. The bids as a general thing are too much below the asking price. The actually selling rates are very steady. Some few lots of Allegheny Valley new 7s were placed to-day at the usual price. Allegheny county 6s are quoted at 80, Allegheny City is at 65, Pittsburgh 7s at 75, and 6s is bid for the 6 per cents.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¾	110¾	111
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	109¾	110¾	109¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111
United States 5-20s of 1864	111
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pactics	113¾

—The New York *Herald* says: The offer of the government to buy one million of five-twenties elicited an offering of only $813,950 bonds at prices ranging from $109 74 to $110 50. Gold was taken to be worth $109 77½, and accordingly the government was able to buy $817,450 bonds at $109 74@109 87. The gradual appreciation of the credit of the United States has been shown in no more marked manner than the small offerings at the Sub-Treasury from week to week. Should the present tendency continue Mr. Mr. Boutwell will shortly be unable to buy bonds except for the sinking fund, for which the limit would be about half a million a week. The grievance of a too hasty reduction of the national debt bids fair, therefore, to destroy itself. With our bonds above par in gold Mr. Boutwell will be unable to cancel them at a faster rate than $25,000,000 a year, unless he should have recourse to the ten-forties, the purchase of which would certainly be unadvisable so long as any six per cents are unredeemed.

Gold made a sharp upward turn to-day, opening at 9¾, and with many fluctuations touched 10¼. The expected death of the Prince of Wales helps to excite the market. It is also expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will, within a few days, call for for the 60 ⅌ cent. gold subscriptions made by or through the National banks of the city. ⅌ cents, long, and interest to this effect having been given from Washington. This is to be followed some time during the month by a call for the remaining 40 ⅌ cent. The amount of cash subscriptions in this country is about $12,000,000, and our information is to the effect that the banks as a rule have not the gold in their possession.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 9, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:15 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. & H.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Do. Scrip	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Reading	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Harlem	118	118	118	118	118	118
Mich. Cent.	89¾	89¾	89¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Lake Shore	89¾	89¾	89¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Cent.	132	132	132	132	132	132
Clev. & Pitts.	126	126	126	126	126	126
C. & N. W.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do. pref.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Do. pref.	78	78	78	78	78	78
Tol. & Wabash	64	64	64	64	64	64
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	95¾	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Ohio & Miss.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Cleve. & Alton	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Do. pref.						
Union Pacific	112	111	111	111	111	111
N. J. Central	69	69	69	69	69	69
Canton	49	49	49	49	49	49
W. U. Tel.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Pacific Mail	37	37	37	37	37	37
Adams Ex.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾
Wells F. Ex.	60	60	60	60	60	60
American Ex.	56	56	56	56	56	56
U. S. Ex.	97	97	97	97	97	97
Gold	109¾	110	110¼	110	110	110

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	98½
Philadelphia and Erie	25
Lehigh Navigation	64½
Catawissa preferred	49
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136½
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 9, 1871.

REMARKS.

The market was firm with no disposition on the part of holders to give way. On the other hand buyers were shy and not very anxious to invest. Transactions in oil seems to have been transferred to other points. Below will be found all the information we were able to ascertain:

CRUDE.

Holders were firm; the asking rates were: Spot 11¼c; S. O. all year 11c; B. O. all year 11¼c. No sales are reported.

REFINED.

The firmness we have before noted has been maintained. Spot 21½c; December 22¼c; January and February 22¾c; first six months in 1872; these prices includes shipments east.

For latest oil dispatches, see fourth page.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 8.—The market to-day was one of continued excitement. Following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper road, Church Run, spot.....$4 25
2,000 bbls upper road, Church Run, spot.....4 30
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....4 45
500 bbls upper road, regular.....4 50½
5,000 bbls upper road, spot.....4 50
1,000 bbls lower road, 8 o'clock, all year.....4 37½
1,000 bbls lower road, 8 o'clock, all year.....4 39
3,395 lower road to 6, all year, Oil City.....4 40
New York, December 8, closing 7.—Crude in bulk very strong with fair inquiry; sales 2,000 bbls at 15½c; seller buyer 74½c. Refined in bond and for shipping demand, and about 15,000 bbls sold at 22c; closing higher and sales restricted; 10,000 bbls more could be sold at 22c; cases in more demand. We quote at 27½@28c. For Philadelphia delivery there is a moderate demand; 3,000 bbls sold; refined, higher test, sold at 22½c.

OIL CITY, December 8.—Market quiet and steady; ordinary on lower road held at $4 60; 47 gravity, Oil City, asking $4 60; offering $4 50.

TITUSVILLE, December 8.—Market steady; spot and deliverable for 16th wanted at $4 52@4 55; no sellers except for small lots for small producers; S. O., 1871, $4 15.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 8.—Market very quiet at $4 75, which is the outside price.

FRANKLIN, December 8.—Market steady and firm at $4 45@4 50.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Market steady; spot at 22½@22¾c; December 22¼@22½c; January 22¾@23¼c; crude 13½c.

Lake Erie, Pittsburgh and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, December 8.—Market continues very quiet and firm, with but little demand for futures; spot 23½c. The crude market is firm with an advance on the creek; spot held at 13½c. Nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—December 22¼@22½c; January to June 23@23½c; crude 12½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 8.—Market firm at $4 60; no sales reported.

TIDIOUTE, December 8.—Market firm at $4 50. Receipts, 1,000 bbls; no shipments.

PLEASANTVILLE, December 8.—Market quiet and held firm at $4 50.

TIDIOUTE, December 8.—Market firm at $4 10.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Barrels.
W H H Piper	Standard Oil Works.... 80
Parker Thompson	Citizens' Oil Works.... 302
Sam Stewart	Standard Oil Works.... 74
B S Duncan	Kier's Oil Works.... 468
B S Duncan	Sterling Oil Works.... 596

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Where.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	Kier's Oil Works	468
Sterling Oil Works	Citizens Oil Works	302
Total		1,460

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 9, 1871.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms for November by the various railroads, taken from the daily reports of the COMMERCIAL; also, a comparison for the previous years—1869 and 1870; also, the river receipts of pig iron and ore received by river since the resumption of navigation:

RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 1869. Tons.	Nov. 1870. Tons.	Nov. 1871. Tons.
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.	739	1,488	1,415
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	342	502	541
Penna. Central Railroad	729	1,485	1,415
Allegheny Valley Railroad	75	75	108
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. L. R. R.			108
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.	46	57	143
Total, cars	2,034	2,682	2,659
Total tons	20,340	26,820	26,590

CANAL AND RIVER RECEIPTS FOR NOVEMBER.

	Iron ore.	Pig Iron.	Total.
Received by river, tons	6,950	6,250	
Received by canal, tons		541	13,741
By rail for November			26,590
Total tons			40,331

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.,m	195	Reese, Graff & Co., m
Do, in Allegheny	146	Bryan & Caughey, m
Nimick & Co., bloom	12	Bryan & Caughey, o
Brown & Co., m	3	Hoffer & Laughlin, o
Byers, McC. & Co., o	7	Lewis, B. D & Co., m
Byers, McC. & Co., m	20	Oesman, R. A. & Co., m
Union Mills, m	46	Colman, R. & Co., o
Wm. Smith & Co., m	17	Pitts. Forge Co., m
Cambria Iron Works, m	17	Graff, Bennett & Co., m
Harbaugh, M. & O., m	24	Wharton Bros., o
Rodgers, A B, m	4	Wharton Bros., m
Superior Mills, m	68	Zug & Co. m
Hainan & H, m	242	Everson, P. & Co., m
J. W. Porter, m	57	Lindsay & McC., m
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	70	Loomis & Co., m
Robinson, Rea & Co, m	8	Spang, C. A. Co., m
J. Reamer, m	27	J. Moorhead, m
Various consignees	15	
Total		1,415
November, 1870		1,488
November, 1869		739

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	21	R. Wister
J. Reamer	85	Bryan & Caughey
J. Moorhead	72	Graff & Co
Lloyd & Black	10	Hallman & H
Shoenberger, B. & Co	16	Wilson & Co
Graff & Co	5	Jones & Laughlins
Various consignees	15	
Total		518
November, 1870		512
November, 1869		522

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Lewis, O. & P.	36	Brown & Co
J. Marshall & Co	4	Hoffman & H
H. Woodstock	3	McKnight & Co
Wm. Clark & Co	4	J. Moorhead
Lewis, Bailey, D. & Co	2	
Total		108
November, 1870		75
November, 1869		108

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J. W. Porter	25	J. Moorhead
Graff, Bennett & Co.	16	Jones & Laughlins
Lloyd & Co.	4	Hallman & H
Various	6	
Total		77

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELSVILLE RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Hallman & H	33	Childs & Bro
J. Painter & Son	29	Robinson, Rea & Co
Lewis, Oliver & P	14	Zug & Co
Everson, Preston & Co.	20	Various
Total		143
November, 1870		57

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total
Nimick & Co		6	12	18
McKnight, Porter & Co.	47			47
Bryan & Co		2	7	9
Hussey, Wells & Co	13			13
Moorhead & Co	3			3
Graff, Bennett & Co	3	2	8	13
McKnight & Co	18		7	25
Zug & Co	4			4
Carnegie, K. & Co	56			56
Hallman & H		3	18	21
Kloman, J. & Co	22			22
Shoenberger, B. & Co	123	6	129	
Everson, Preston & Co	5			5
Wharton Bros	11			11
Brown & Co	3			3
Loomis & Co	7			7
Wilson, Glass & Co	10			10
J. Moorhead		52	23	75
Pittsburgh Bolt Works	9			9
Reese, Graff & Co	3	7		10
Coleman, R. & Co	4	3		7
Spang, C. & Co	5	7		10
Wm Smith		5		5
Various consignees	4	2	6	12
Total	364	65	172	541
November, 1870	431	35	86	552
November, 1869	220	81	41	342

Canal Receipts of Pig Iron.

Receipts of pig iron via. Erie and Pittsburgh Canal, during November:

	Tons.
Nimick & Co	541
Nimick & Co., 1870	9,224
Nimick & Co., 1869	1,143

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

December 7.—American pig—Little change has taken place in the state of the market since our last. There is little activity, and we have no considerable sales to report. The closing of canal and river navigation has a tendency to restrict the demand, which is usually small at this season. There is little iron offering for present delivery, and forge irons are exceedingly scarce, foundry being more easy to get. We quote: No. 1 foundry $36@37; No. 2 foundry $35 sale; gray forge $32@34; white and mottled $31@32; charcoal $45@55.

Scotch pig—Little has been done since our last except the sale of a cargo of 900 tons Glengarnock in bond on private terms. Quotations are: Glengarnock, $25 to $25 50; Eglinton, $23 50 to $24. Although prices on the other side would warrant an advance here, yet the slight demand and the season of the year have a tendency rather downward than upward. The following have been the imports of pig iron into this port from January 1 to November 30, 1871:

	Tons.
From foreign ports	77,929
Coastwise	497
Total	78,346
Same time in 1870	48,829

Following are the prices of Scotch pig iron in Glasgow, as reported by Messrs. John E. Swan & Bro., under date of November 17:

GLASGOW BRANDS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Gartsherrie	82s	71s 6d	
Coltness	82s	71s 6d	
Langloan	76s	70s	
Langloan—Markers	77s	71s	
Langloan—Store	70s	70s 6d	69s
Calder	78s	69s	
Shotts	77s	70s	69s
Castlehill			
Carnbroe—Makers	75s	70s	67s
Carnbroe—Store	73	69s 6d	
Wishaw	76s 6d	69	66
Monkland	78s	70	
Chapelhall	78s		
Clyde	76s 6d	69s	68s
Quarter—Clyde	72s	70s 6d	70s 6d
Glasgow Warrants 5-5, No 1	75s 6d		
Do, Glasgow, ls per ton, extra			
Do, Glasgow, 6d per ton extra			

WEST COAST BRANDS—F. O. B. ARDROSSAN.

Eglinton	Branded		
Logan	Eglinton	71s 6d	70s 0d
Murkirk			
Portland	70s 6d	71s 0d	67s 0d
Dalmellington	72s 6d	71s 0d	67s 0d
Arbroath	73s 6d	72s 0d	73s 0d
Glengarnock			

CURRENT RATES OF FREIGHT ON PIG IRON.

To	From Glasgow.	From Ardrossan.
New York	17s	17s
Boston	17s	17s
New Orleans	25s	25s
Baltimore	17s	17s
Philadelphia	17s	17s
Providence	17s	17s

Iron Ages.

IRONTON.

December 7.—Pig iron has been moving briskly for some days, and the lots on hand at the furnaces are being reduced.

Vesuvius and Lawrence are both turning out No. 1 cold blast, while Hecla still maintains her reputation. Belfont is doing splendidly, as are all the furnaces we hear of. Prices are firm and the demand good.

Bar is in good demand at full card rates. Nails also.

The Hoe Factory Company are endeavoring to get up a company for the purpose of starting up the works again. Plenty of skilled labor is ready for work and the want of capital is the only drawback. Our people should not let these works remain idle longer.

Stove foundries, both here and at Hanging Rock, busy. Machine shops running full force.

The Ironton Rolling Mill has just finished the erection of a large pair of double upright shears for the cutting of plow slabs, boiler plates, &c. They will cut steel plate ¾ inch in thickness, and of any size or shape desired. These shears were built by Messrs. Totten & Co., of Pittsburgh, on a special order, weigh about 25,000 lbs, and cost in Pittsburgh $1,500. Except one at the Globe Rolling Mill, of Cincinnati, they are no similar shears west of Pittsburgh. They are running a full force on single turn, and are quite behind orders, refusing good orders daily and holding firmly on prices.—*Journal.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 8, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather is still cold, rendering the transaction of business on the streets anything but agreeable. The markets continue to rule uniform, and we have no changes in prices worthy of special mention. Navigation is virtually suspended, which has had the effect of causing a dullness in the markets. But taking all things into consideration, there is little or no cause to complain with the situation of affairs.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts light. Sales good winter, round lots, ⅌ bushel 90; choice eating $3 50@4 00.

ANTHRACITE COAL—Sales by the ton at $8 50 for lump.

ASHES—Refined 4¾@5½c; pearls 9½c; pots 7½c; common sorts salt 4c; nitrate soda 4½@4¾c.

APPLE BUTTER—Gallon buckets $10 50 per doz; kegs 60@70c per gallon.

BUTTER—Receipts 46 packages; prices have advanced 1@2 ⅌ lb for prime table; we quote at 25@28c ⅌ lb; common not in request.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3 25; common, $2 25@2 50 ⅌ doz.

BRESWAX—We have no change to note in prices, sales at 30@32c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDER—5-lb cans, by the dozen, $1 75; $2 25 per 5-lb can; $6 for 3-cans, and $9 per doz on for 5 cans.

BEANS—There has been a decline in beans, and we quote as follows: White navy $2 25@2 50 ⅌ bushel; medium $2 25.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Sugar-cured hams 15c; sugar-cured, shoulders, 9½c; plain shoulders 7½c; sides boxed 8¾c; clear sides 9¼c; clear 8¾c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 11¾c; lard in tierces 10c; lard in kegs 10½c; lard in caddies 12c. Spiced pig's feet $2 50 per keg.

CIDER—Sales at $5 00@6 00 ⅌ barrel.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c ⅌ lb; short weight 17c; mould 15c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 50 for Pennsylvania and $5 50 for Philadelphia.

CARBON OIL—Receipts light for fire test 21½@21¾c per gallon. The usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—Receipts 850 lbs. Prices firm at 15@16c for New York Goshen; Ohio do 14½@15c; Ohio factory 13@14c; Limburger 11@12c.

CHESTNUTS—Round lots $3 00 ⅌ bu.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell Berries $17 00@18 00 ⅌ bbl; other varieties $13@15 per barrel; bushel crates $4 00.

CREMEN—Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Hard plaster, $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply is largely on the increase, and prices rule lower; sales at 5@5 ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves at 10@11c; quarters 7@8c; mixed 5@6c; apples 7½@8½c for bright western.

EGGS—Fresh 32c ⅌ doz; prime limed 25@30c. Supply ahead of the demand.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 587 barrels. Prices unchanged, with holders firm at quotations. Following are the ruling figures of the market: Good spring extras $4 75@4 25 ⅌ bbl; choice Minnesota $5 25; fair to choice red winter $4 90@4 50. Rye flour, $4 50@4 75 ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat flour $4 50 ⅌ cwt; 90 ⅌ 20 lbs.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese, No. 1, at 72@75c for round lots.

GOOSEBERRY—The market is not by any means an active one. We give the following as the ruling quotations:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 10½@11c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12¼c @ ⅌ lb.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11¾c; prime 10¾@11c; fair to prime 10½@10¾c; choice 11¼c; prime 11¼@ good 10½c.

Coffees—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21@21½c; Java 24@27c; Laguayra 24@26c; Mocha 44c; pure roasted coffee 56c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 85c; fair 80@90c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 80c. Japan fancy $1 40; good 90c; fair 85c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8@8½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Sicker 40c; white honey 45c.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley foot up as follows:

Wheat, sacks	911	Corn, sacks	888
Oats, sacks	1,992	Rye, sacks	340
Barley, sacks	871		

Prices for wheat are a shade firmer, and should navigation continue suspended for any time, higher figures will rule. We quote red winter at $1 45@1 50, and white $1 50@1 54. New shelled corn is in fair demand at 62@65c ⅌ bush in round lots; old shelled 65@70c; new car load 66@68c. Rye scarce and in demand at 90c ⅌ bushel. Barley dull 95@85c for spring and 80@90c for fall. Oats firm; mixed 45@ 47c; white 46@48c in car lots.

HOPS—There is a fair demand for new 71's at 60@ 70c; old 70's 40c ⅌ lb.

HAY—Receipts light; baled $22 00@26; wagons $26@30 ⅌ ton.

HIDES—There is a fair demand at 2½@2¾c.

HIDES—Sales green salted at 10¾@11c; butchers' do 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; green salted calf 16@18c.

HOMINY—Sales at $3 00@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ⅌ ton; dressed 12½c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—No 1 82@85c ⅌ gallon; No 2 at 78@80c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90c ⅌ gall.

MINCE MEAT—"Atmore's," "Shoomin" and other brands at 15c ⅌ lb; "Anderson's" boxed at 14c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $2 00 ⅌ 100 lbs; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal $2 sacked.

ONIONS—Common $2 25@2 50 ⅌ bbl; silver skins $2 75@3 00.

POTATOES—Under light receipts prices are firmer though not generally higher; Jersey sweets $2 50@ 4 00 ⅌ bbl; Baltimore do $3 00@3 25 ⅌ bbl. Peachblows 75c@$1 ⅌ bushel.

PEANUTS—There is a light demand; old stock 10c; new 7@8c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed turkeys 15c@16c ⅌ lb; dressed chickens 12½@13c; dressed ducks 15c@16c; dressed geese 10c@12c; wild turkeys $1 50@2 00; prairie chickens $3 50@4 00 ⅌ dozen; pheasants $3 00; partridges $1 75@2 00 ⅌ dozen. Domestic turkeys from 12c to $1 50, as to size and quality.

PIG METAL—Sales at 4½c ⅌ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $6 00; ½-lb $11; 1-lb $20 ⅌ doz.

SEEDS—Clover $6 00@6 50 ⅌ bush; timothy $3 00@3 25; flax seed $1 85.

SALT—By car load at $1 85; small lots $2 00 ⅌ bbl.

SUMAC—Tennessee 4½c ⅌ lb.

VENISON—Sales 10@12c ⅌ lb, gross weight.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7@8c.

WILLOWS—Sales basket-work at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 96c; common rectified 95c@ $1 ⅌ gallon; choice $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 06@ 1 08 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@4 50 as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 9, 1871.

The firmness we have before noted in raw iron has been maintained. Prices rule the highest on the date of our last general review. The sales of western irons were large, exceeding 4,500 tons. Sales of the other descriptions were also satisfactory. The receipts for November of Pig Iron, Bloom and Ore ⅌ exceed 40,000 tons. It may, however, be proper to mention that the principal portion of the arrivals go to meet previous engagements. Prices have undoubtedly reached a point satisfactory to producers, who are evidently well pleased with the situation. In manufactured irons a fair amount of activity prevails. The new rates for the season is taken into consideration. Mill owners contend that their margin of profit is a small one. We are reinformed the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

250 tons grey forge to arrive	$40 00—4 m
500 tons grey forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
200 tons grey forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
250 tons grey forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
200 tons grey forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
200 tons grey forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
100 tons grey forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
500 tons grey forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
500 tons grey forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
500 tons grey forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
200 tons grey forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
200 tons grey forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
200 tons grey forge to arrive	40 00—4 m

Anthracite.

300 tons Chickies forge at furnace	$35 00—cash
300 tons grey forge, Richmond furnace	38 00—cash
150 tons extra forge favorite brand from yard	40 00—4 m
40 tons No. 1 extra foundry, from yard	41 50—4 m
100 tons No. 1 foundry, from yard	40 00—4 m
100 tons mottled forge, from yard	37 50—4 m
50 tons No. 1 foundry from yard	41 50—4 m
100 tons mottled, from do	38 00—4 m

Eastern Coke.

900 tons gray forge	$39 00—4 m
300 tons gray forge	39 00—4 m

Youghiogheny Coke.

125 tons white	$36 50—4 m

Receipts Bloomsof Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	1	Lower Union Mills, m
J. Moorhead, m	1	Zug & Co., m
Loomis & C., m	1	Superior Mills, m
Hallman & H., m	8	J. Wood, Sons & Co., m
Bryan & C., m	1	Graff, B & Co, m
Total		24

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
R Wister, m	6	J W Porter, m
J Reamer, m	4	Bryan & C, m
Total		14

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Hussey, Wells & Co., c	1	Rees, G & Co, o
McKnight & Co, o	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, o
McKnight, P & Co, o	6	
Total		11

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	1	J W Porter, m
Total		2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co., o	1	Byers, McC & Co, m
Wm. Clark & Co, m	1	Brown & Co, o
Total		4

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 8.—Cotton steady; low middling 18c. Flour firm; family at $6 65@6 90. Wheat scarce, firm and higher; sales at $1 46@1 50. Corn—demand fair and held firmly at 46@47c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75@80c. Pork firm; there is a demand for future delivery; seller February $13 75, but very little offering, there being but little disposition to sell short; it can be sold at $13 25 cash. Lard firm; prime steam 9½c; prime kettle rendered 9c; shoulders, 7@7½c; sides, clear rib, 6@6½c; short clear 6¾@6¾—outside rates for fully cured; sales bulk sides clear rib 6½c, seller February; city cured shoulders unchanged; shoulders, 7c; sides clear rib, 7c. Green meats steady; sales at 4¾@5c, and 8@8½c. Whisky excited and higher at 94@95c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Beeves come in

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

No Hope for the Prince of Wales.

Great Excitement in London.

Great Grief of the Royal Family.
Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 8.—The Prince of Wales is dying. The Queen is wild with grief. Princess Alexandra is unnaturally and dangerously calm. Great consternation prevails. The Home Secretary has been summoned to Sandringham. Fears of a political convulsion increase. The bell-ringers have assembled at St. Pauls, and will announce the tidings of the Prince's death as soon as received. The republican leaders held a secret meeting to-night, and decided against immediate action.

LONDON, December 8, Midnight.—The sudden and unfavorable change in the condition of the Prince of Wales has caused a feeling of deep sorrow throughout the entire country, and manifestations of sympathy are pouring in from all directions. The excitement in London to-night has been intense, and immense crowds of people have gathered in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices, anxiously seeking information concerning the condition of the Prince. All classes, including workingmen, have held public meetings, at which resolutions were adopted expressing the deepest sympathy for his Royal Highness.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1871.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY PARADE TO-MORROW FORBIDDEN.

At a meeting of the Board of Police to-day the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to notify the officers of the International Societies of this city that the proposed parade of the societies on Sunday next will not be permitted on that day. The parade or demonstration, if made, must be on some other day of the week than Sunday.

Resolved, further, That the Superintendent be directed to take the necessary measures to prevent the parade on Sunday, in case the societies persist in parading on that day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The schooner Lake Forest, in distress within sight of Erie, yesterday dragged her anchors one mile further east. The crew had no communication with shore since Wednesday morning. A high wind was blowing from the west and the sea was breaking over her continually.

The ice in Erie harbor is five inches thick. Lake navigation is effectually closed for the season.

The Philadelphia *Age* protests against the "passive policy."

There was an Odd Fellows' demonstration at Cooper Institute, New York, last night, for the benefit of Chicago and Western sufferers. Schuyler Colfax presided. Mr. E. J. Ralphs, in the course of an address, stated that the revenue of the order for the past fiscal year amounted to $1,473,461, and the sum paid for relief to $1,096,500. The number of lodges in the country was 5,867, and they were increasing at the rate of eight per week.

General Cluseret is said to have accepted a command in the Mexican Federal army.

Aspinwall dates are to the 3d inst. A conference of representatives of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras is to be held in December, to discuss the project for the formation of a Central American Confederation. The telegraph line between Valparaiso and San Felipe has been completed. The hospitals were insufficient to accommodate the small-pox patients.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 8.—Cloudy and cool; light rain; river falling steadily. Arrived—Mary Alice, New Orleans; Rankin, Evansville; Hall, Cincinnati; St. Joseph, St. Louis. Departed—Mary Boyd, Arkansas River.

The officers of the Fanny Brandeis say she can be raised. She lies in ten feet of water.

The Great Republic is hard aground at Reeves's Bar, and will have to lighten over. The Yaeger is also there, unable to get over.

COTTON MARKETS

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 8.—Cotton firm at 18½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 8.—Cotton firm; low middling 17¾@18c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 8.—Cotton dull and easier; middlings 18¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 8.—Cotton—middling uplands 18¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 8.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 16¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 8.—Cotton steady; middlings 18¾c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—Cotton unchanged, sales at 18c. Pfour held firmly; bushes small and prices unchanged. Wheat stiff and buyers off; No. 2 spring $1 32¾; No. 3 red $1 40—held higher. Corn slow and easier; mixed on track 44@44½c. Oats dull; mixed, track, 34@35c. Barley unchanged. Rye firm at 66c for No. 2. Whisky 89@90c. Pork unchanged; order lots $18@18 25. Dry salt meats, jobbing and order lots, loose shoulders 4¾c; clear rib 6c; clear 6½c, packed 5¾@5¾c. Bacon, jobbing and order lots, shoulders 7¾@7¾c. Lard in good inquiry, but held above buyers' views; small lot choice kettle 9½c. Hogs dull, lower and unsettled; 1,000 unsold; prices range from $3 50@4 15, mostly $3@4 10. Cattle dull at $3@4 50. Receipts—Pfour 4,400 bbls; wheat 56,000 bushels; corn 22,000 bushels; oats 7,000 bush; barley 1,000 bush; rye 1,000 bush; hogs 8,767 head; cattle 206 head.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, December 8.—Cattle—Receipts 918 head, making the supply 6,300 head, an increase of 2,300 on the same time last week; closed active, firm and unchanged. Sales 24 Indiana steers averaging 1,200 lbs at $4 80; 76 Texas steers, 976 lbs, at $3 50; 119 Ohio, 1,216 to 1,260 lbs, at $4 35@4 50; 523 Illinois, 1,138 to 1,416 lbs, at $4 37½@5 00; 88 do premium, 1,525 lbs, at $5 45. Sheep—Receipts 700; closed firm. Sales at $5@5 50 for fair to good Ohio, averaging 87 to 90 lbs. Hogs—Gross receipts, 5,800; market quiet; sales 7,100 to at $4 20@4 50 for medium to good.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, December 8.—Cattle opened buoyant but not active; receipts, 93 cars; prices 4¾@7½c, with a moderate supply; sheep advanced ¼c; quality fair; lambs quite scarce and advanced ¾c; coarse wool sheep 4¾@5c; fine wool 5¼@6c; lambs 7@7½c. Hogs excited and 10c higher; western $5 90@5 10; State $4 75 for heavy and medium weights.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—Sugar in fair demand and firm; inferior 6@6¼c; common to good common 7@7½c; fair to fully fair 7¾@8c; prime 8¼c. Molasses unchanged; prime 38@40c. Whisky, reified, 92c@$1 02½.

YERKES, THE DEFAULTING BROKER.

Petition of Bankruptcy Granted.

Wednesday morning, in the United States Court, Philadelphia, Judge Cadwalader presiding, H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., in behalf of H.W. Mackey, submitted a petition praying that Charles T. Yerkes be adjudged a bankrupt.

Mr. S., in presenting the petition, asked that it be granted independently of any other proceedings that have been place in the matter.

Judge Cadwalader said he could not allow this, as it was due to Mr. Yerkes that he should not be harassed with suits from each of his individual creditors, but that it might take the usual course, and Mr. Mackey could come in as an intervening creditor. This suggestion was accepted by Mr. Swoope.

In reply to a question of Judge Cadwalader, Mr. Swoope informed him that Mr. Mackey had purchased the State Treasury, and consequently the amount deposited by him with Mr. Yerkes became a private obligation. The following order was then made by the Court:

And now, to wit, 6th December, 1871, 10:40 A. M., this application is received, to take effect as a petition for intervention under the proceedings numbered 1,424, or as an independent petition, as may best avail with due regard to all interests involved. A special citation, returnable on Wednesday next, will be issued in place of the usual formal order to show cause.

Mr. Sumner's Plan for the Resumption of Specie Payments.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

Mr. Sumner's plan for resuming specie payments, is one, it is well known, to which he has brought a great deal of study, and upon which he has been in consultation with many able financial thinkers and business men. It is based upon the theory which which we have steadily maintained, that the only road to specie payments lies through contraction. Mr. Boutwell mentions another—the growth of the country up to the present volume of currency—but in these days of railroads and telegraphs the facilities for placing money at the critical point are increasing more rapidly than our necessities for money. The grand result is that the amount needed to do the business of the country is diminishing rather than increasing; and by maintaining the volume of currency at its present point we are retrograding from specie payment rather than advancing toward it. We expect that it will take a long time to convince the people that the country is not on the right road. It is for this reason that we hope so little from Mr. Sumner's bill. If it could be passed it would be effectual. But it looks to contraction, and because that is what it means it will be opposed. There is a strong party of members who object to any contraction whatever, and it will be of no avail to tell them that the process will be gradual, gradual or rapid, it is all one to them as long as it is contraction. But we shall hope that after a time the fundamental lesson of our condition will be learned and acted upon.

The City of Hotels.

Before the great fire swept them all away, the city of Chicago had long been famous for its mammoth and elegant hotels. The Sherman, Briggs and Tremont houses had a name almost as widespread as that of the city itself, while the Palmer was rapidly gaining an enviable reputation, and the Bigelow and Grand Pacific hotels bid fair to eclipse them all, while before the smoke of the late conflagration had cleared away—even before the fire had ceased to linger about the scene of destruction it had accomplished—landlords were searching out suitable quarters for the conduct of their business. The future of the city, in regard to hotels is dawning from the tone of the press—exceedingly bright. The Sherman, Briggs and St. James are to be immediately rebuilt, while Potter Palmer will finish the new State street house in sections, hoping to finish the first one about next May, and to have the whole completed in the spring of '73. Workmen are now waiting for iron pillars and rafters, which are coming from over the sea. The Grand Pacific is also, it is said, to be restored in all its grandeur and beauty, who is to do it, and who is to occupy it after it is done, are yet uncertain questions. But there seems to be no uncertainty in the fact that the Chicago of the future will be more noted for her splendid hotels than the past ever was, and that a new Sherman, Palmer, Briggs and Bigelow will spring up from the ashes of the old, in every way, if possible, more perfect and elegant than their predecessors. It is clear that Chicago knows how to keep a hotel.

The Fourth Senate District.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "Considerable interest concentrates in the organization of the Senate, and prominent politicians figure in the discussion. There have been no meetings of either party on the subject as yet arising, and all reports of compromises are unfounded. It is a mistake to suppose that the Governor-elect has any right to veto the action of the Fourth Senatorial District, as the constitutional right to issue any writ is vested in the interim Speaker of the Senate. Mr. Broadhead, who, being a Democrat and presiding officer at the opening of the Senate, has to act up to the instructions of the State Central Committee, and refuse to issue the writ until the death of the late Senator Cottrell is announced on the Senate floor. Twenty days must elapse then before an election can be held.

THE WORK OF PEACE.

Restoring the Channel of James River.

The work of removing the obstructions to the navigation of James River is nearly completed. At Drury's Bluff everything has been removed, so as to give eighteen feet in the channel at low water. Twenty-eight stone-filled cribs, each containing three hundred and fifty cubic yards of stone; two iron-clads, four steamers, a brig, two large schooners, two pilot-boats, five or six scows loaded with stone; besides an enormous quantity of logs, trees and sand bar, accumulated during freshets, constitute the catalogue of obstructions which have been removed at and near that point. At various other places, also, a large number of sunken vessels, stone cribs, and piles, have been removed; all of which work has been effectually done in twelve months time at a cost to the United States Government of $14,400, and to the city of Richmond of $2,140, making a total of only $16,540. The work at Drury's Bluff alone was estimated two years ago to cost $60,000. As shown by the systematic manner in which these operations have been carried on, the instance of the iron-clad *Fredericksburg* may be referred to. It was found bottom upwards, with only nine feet of water on it at low tide, and completely imbedded in mud and quicksand. Notwithstanding the latter circumstance, which rendered the operation of the divers tedious and difficult, the bottom and sides were first carefully taken up; then her two boilers, then the two engines, shafts and screws, afterwards a large amount of shells, both percussion and fuse, solid shot, all her knuckles, iron plating, deck forward and after iron plating, seventy-five copper tanks, some of them containing gunpowder, even the two blacksmith's bellows, anvil and all accompanying tools. There is now a depth of thirty-five feet of water where before only nine feet existed. It is expected that an eighteen foot channel will soon be obtained from Richmond to the sea.

ABOUT THE CHOLERA.

How It Dies Dormant and Reappears.

The *British Medical Journal*, noticing the fortunate respite from the invasion of cholera in England, "absent by the arrival of cold weather, adds that it is but a respite, and considers that the remarks, which are as applicable to this country as to England:

During the cold season the low temperature arrests the extension of the disease, it does not extinguish it or destroy the power of subsequent activity in the particles of contagion which await the return of a higher temperature. The Russian experience of 1847 is still at hand to teach us. The epidemic which had become general at the close of 1847 appeared to be brought to an end by the severe winter of that year. From the 1st of February, 1848, there were no more cholera deaths, and every one supposed the outbreak to be over. But the months of April and May of that year dispelled these illusions. Cholera reappeared everywhere in its haunts of the previous year, and spread with frightful rapidity throughout the whole Russian Empire. The number of deaths in all Russia in the month of July, 1848, is stated by Dr. Chasseaud, of Taganrha, in his Prize Essay, just published at Constantinople, to have amounted to 50,000 weekly. The existing state of things at Constantinople, and the history of the German cholera ship which has just reached New York, show that a present sense of security is based upon data which are merely local and superficial.

Petroleum as Fuel.

The day when petroleum will be used as a fuel for locomotives appears near at hand. An experiment recently made at West Philadelphia was productive of results which have the outlook of practicability and economy. Fire started at 11 o'clock; oil placed in the generator 11:05, steam let into the cylinder 11:31, with a pressure of 60 pounds, engine to eighty at 11:43 and one hundred at 11:46. The amount of oil at starting was thirty-six gallons, ten of which were consumed in raising the steam to one hundred pounds. Experiments were continued more than two hours, leaving three and a half gallons of oil. In this case there was manifest quite a saving over coal, and steam raised much quicker. Further experiments are to be made, and if they prove entirely successful we see no reason why petroleum cannot be used for stationary boilers as well. Coal is becoming expensive, as there is now a loss of more than fifty per cent. in its use, or a substitute must be found. The utilization of heat, as developed in the combustion of coal for all purposes, is now a pressing problem, and is daily coming home to all consumers. Our cooking stoves are as wasteful of heat as steam boilers, and some invention must soon come in to stop such a waste.

Probable Strike by Miners.

SCRANTON, December 6.—Notwithstanding the unnecessary excitement existing in this city, caused by a dispatch of a reporter to some paper, your correspondent can authoritatively announce that the miners of Nanticoke, in the southern part of this county, have already been cut down eight cents per ton in their wages. It can also be authoritatively stated that this is only the inauguration of a long struggle in this valley. The miners in this locality will not work for the 68 per diamond car, which has a capacity to hold more than the load of contention. They unwillingly labor in the mines at the present price, and a large portion of the company's employés in the position which they have assumed. Three of their leaders lately visited Carbon county to consult with their craftsmen there as to the feasibility of a strike in case of a reduction in the rate of the present. The matter continues to be actively canvassed, and if the reduction be made, as now threatened, the strike will certainly result.

The Steamboat Law.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday.]

A meeting of Philadelphia owners of steam vessels was held yesterday, in connection with the late resolution of the Local Convention, appointing a meeting of the National Executive Committee at Washington, to urge upon Congress the removal of onerous restrictions strangling and stagnating our interests. This committee will assemble there on the 12th inst., and Frame a bill to steamboat law and present it. The Philadelphia members were also appointed Messrs. James, Flanagan and Crawford to compare the new with the old law, point out the objectionable parts, and make such amendments as are necessary to achieve the ends sought.

A NUMBER of journals, some of them prominent ones, in their accounts of the proceedings in the case of Mrs. Wharton, who is now on trial at Annapolis for the murder of General Ketchum and other persons, use as a head-line the words, "Mrs. Wharton, the Murderess." This is an reprehensible as it is cruel. The question of her guilt or innocence is by no means yet determined; and any attempted prejudgment of the case is altogether wrong. Every person is supposed to be innocent until duly proved guilty; and, in a case like that of Mrs. Wharton, in which nearly all the testimony, whether for or against her, is yet to come, and upon which the opinion of those who now her is so divided, it would seem doubly imperative that judgment should be suspended until the evidence is fully made known. If Mrs. Wharton is a murderess, it will be time enough to brand her with the dreadful epithet when the crime shall have been brought home to her; while, if she is simply the victim of malignant circumstances, and shall stand acquitted of the charges on which she is now arraigned, those journals which are now in such greedy haste to condemn her in advance will have very much to repent of.

SINCE Americans have taken to using sinthe sparingly, it is well that they should know all they can concerning the fascinating but dangerous liquid. Many people believe that the effects produced by it are maintained entirely by the alcohol in which the absinthe is infused. This is an error. The essences of alcohol, of anise seed, and the various other components which enter into the make up of a glass of absinthe are not dangerous; the real poison is the absinthe itself. Certain experiments prove this in an incontestible manner. An insect, placed under a bell glass on a saucer half filled with alcohol, has been observed to stagger and fall exactly like a drunken man, but betrayed no convulsive agitation. Another insect placed in the same way on a saucer of absinthe had an epileptic fit, at once foamed at the mouth, and did not recover for some minutes. A rat or cat suffers in the same way from the absinthe. The inevitable effects upon a man of the abuse of absinthe are epilepsy, delirium tremens and suicide.

CITY MATTERS.

List of U. S. Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending December 5, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

121,458. Brush and broom holder, Solomon G. Groff, Vogansville, Pa.

121,503. Method of attaching springs to vehicles, T. H. Allen, Corry, Pa.

121,575. Lubricator for car axles, Joseph Barber, Bridesburg, Pa.

121,597. Beehive, Aaron F. Dickey, Banford's Store, Pa.

121,653. Machine for rolling harrow teeth, Samuel C. Murdoch, Pittsburgh, Pa.

121,667. Stove bottom, Daniel Schuyler, Titusville, Pa.

121,679. Manufacture of illuminating gas, Theodore G. Springer, Fayette City, Pa.

Strange Affair.

On Thursday evening a very startling incident occurred on Penn street, near Twenty-fifth. Early in the evening a pistol shot was heard in that vicinity, and immediately thereafter a bullet crashed through the heavy plate glass window of Mr. Wrayburn's store, on Penn street. Mrs. Wrayburn was sitting near the window, and the bullet passed just back of her and fell, flattened by its passage through the window, on the door just beyond her. There was, of course, great excitement, and officer Reed, who had heard the shot, undertook to find out where it came from. He ascertained that just before the shot was fired a man was seen to run after another out of a little alley just opposite Mr. Wrayburn's house. It is supposed that the pursuer fired at the fugitive with the result mentioned.

Brakeman Killed.

Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, a brakeman named Isaac O'Neil, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, met with an accident at the Outer Depot, which resulted fatally. He was sitting on the top of the front part of a car, when by some means he slipped and fell, his attention striking against the platform of the car. He also had one of his legs broken, and narrowly escaped being run over. He was picked up and removed to a house near by when Dr. Hamilton was summoned, but could do nothing to relieve him, as the force of the fall on the abdomen had caused fatal internal injuries. The unfortunate man died a short time after the accident. The deceased was a young man, and resided with his mother at No. 1,096 Penn avenue.

Strange Explosion.

Yesterday a locomotive belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was standing in the forward part of the Union Depot, waiting to take a train out. Steam was up to the usual pressure, and the engineer and fireman were in their places ready for their signal to "back in." Suddenly, however, there was an explosion, and the sand box, which sits midway on the engine, disappeared, and took an upward trip for quite a distance, and on its return crashing through the floor of the depot by way of one the openings between the arched roofs. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the men on the engine were no little alarmed at the sudden disappearance of the sand box.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BURGESS JONES awarded forty-eight hours retirement to J. Knowles, a drunken boy, for getting drunk.

JOSEPH DENMARON charges Joseph Rubbach with false pretenses before Squire Conrad, yesterday. The matter was amicably settled.

AN affray occurred in a Smithfield street saloon last night, during which one of the participants had an ear bitten off. There were no arrests.

ALDERMAN NEEPER issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Alexander Baxter charging assault and battery on oath of Thomas Kaufman. The parties are draymen residing in the vicinity of Oakland, and the prosecutor alleges that the defendant attacked him, knocked him down and beat him without cause.

A NUMBER of ladies and gentlemen called upon Mr. B. B. Stewart, at No. 140 Wood street, last evening, and a very sociable season ensued. The ladies of the Plymouth church had provided refreshments, and brought them along, and although the matter was a great surprise to the gentleman, the occasion was a highly enjoyable one and will be long remembered by all present.

ABOUT two o'clock yesterday morning two workmen employed in the Salt Works on Chartier street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, met with a severe accident. They were standing in front of the furnace when a hanging lamp, which had been fastened to a post, fell to the floor. An explosion followed, when one of the workmen, who was standing near by, was severely burned. His clothes caught fire, and the other workman, in attempting to extinguish the fire, had his hands badly burned. The injuries of the first workman, although severe, are not dangerous.

List of Letters Held for Postage at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, December 8, 1871.

	Amt. due.
Anderson, James, Indiana, Pa.	3
Beeney, Patrick, Sharon, Pa.	3
Barger, A. N., New Comerstown, O.	3
Barnes, E., Rockville, Ind.	1
Bailey, L. M., Carmichaels, Pa.	3
Bergner, A. C., Darlington, Ind.	1
Biggs, S., Westfield, Ill.	1
Bowman, John, Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1
Brandenburg, S., Charleston, Ill.	1
Bryant, John, Charleston, Ill.	1
Barker, Miss Lydia, city, Pa.	3
Clark, James E., Allegheny, Pa.	2
Cowley, E., Monticello, Ind.	1
Darling, A., Perrysville, O.	1
Dillon, C., Clifton, Ind.	1
Donaldson, W. B., West Farmington, O.	1
Driscol, J. W., Munsie, Ind.	1
Dun, Wesley, addressed	1
Distal, Miss Clara, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Ebersole, D. & Son, North Berm, O.	1
Fair, David, Winfield, Ill.	1
Fleming, N. C., Hanover, O.	1
Flynn & Cassiday, Reno, Ind.	1
Gottsamashausen Gustav, Chicago, Ill.	1
Hoyt & McCoy, Van Wert, O.	1
Henderson, R. H., Smithfield, O.	1
Hinton, J., Wheeling, P. O., Ind.	1
Huff, Samuel, Zanesville, O.	1
Jaffray & Co., A. P., New York, N. Y.	1
Johnson, John, Quincy, O.	1
Judson, T. P., Hillsboro, Ill.	1
Kennedy, Miss Sarah, Saulsbury, O.	1
Kennedy, O. E., Gnadenhulton, O.	1
Kirkpatrick, J. H., Stockwell, Ind.	1
Kirkman, Rev. J. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Knight, S., Muncie, Ind.	1
Lawson, Kirby, Orford, Ind.	1
Lawton, John, West Middletown, Pa.	3
Lee, Robert, Woodsfield P. O., Pa.	3
Lizzens, J., New York, N. Y.	1
Lonergan, Miss E. A., Chicago, Ill.	1
Loughry, Samuel, Wheeling, Va.	3
Mitholin, Nathan, Wheeling, Va.	3
Middletown, W. H., Shelbyville, Ill.	1
Millinger, J. H., Springfield, O.	1
Moore, M., Shirrel, Ind.	1
Moore, J. L., Parkman, O.	1
McCandmack, W., Bell Union, Ind.	1
McCullough, G. C., New City, Ind.	1
McCullough, S. E., Morocco, Ind.	1
McClintock, Robert, Marge Inn of Lawrence, Ky.	1
McDonough, J., Mt. Vernon, O.	1
McGeorge, John, New Galilee, Pa.	1
Pershing, Rice H., Allegheny, Pa.	3
Purnell, W. J., Kansas, Ill.	1
Rhodes & Co., Indianapolis, Ky.	1
Reeves, John, Knightstown, Ind.	1
Reichart, Jacob, Wareland, Ind.	1
Russell, A. & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.	1
Ruff, H., Homeworth P. O., O.	1
Seltzer, L., St. Louis, Mo.	1
Semmons, Oculist., New York, N. Y.	3
Stephens, J. H., Milford, Ind.	1
Stephens, J. M., Dublin, Ind.	1
Stewart, J. C. & Bro., Charlottesville, Ind.	1
Sharp, J. H., Columbia, Ky.	1
Taylor, Fisher & Co., West Liberty, O.	1
Thatcher, Mary, Allegheny, Pa.	1
Thatcher, Ada, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Wade, A., Natrona, Pa.	3
Wallace, W., Wooster, O.	1
Waterease, G. C., Danville, Ind.	1
Warren, J. R., Cottonwood Falls, Kansas	1
Weakly, John, Shelbyville, Ill.	1
Wilson, A. G., Hillsboro, Ill.	1
Worth, J. H., Union City, Ind.	1
Tilley, Barry & Co., St. Louis, Mo.	1
Yauchler, George, Natrona, Pa.	1
Yauger, A. G., Belvidere, N. J.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Fanny Janauschek's Benefit.

It is something wonderful that a woman who five years ago could scarcely speak a word of the English language, should have come to understand and be able to interpret Charles Dickens.

Fanny Janauschek plays a five act sketch of "Bleak House," under the title of "Chesney-Wold," which is perhaps the best adaptation of the ideas of Charles Dickens that ever appeared upon the stage.

She is always a great artiste, but in this she is supremely great. The part of *Lady Dedlock* alone would be enough. Not half a dozen actresses living could do it anything like justice.

But with this part she doubles that of the French lady. Those who have never read the book will remember is a most peculiar character of fiction.

It is impossible to adequately describe in words the power and reality of perception with which both these characters are embodied, and at the same time kept perfectly distinct.

There is in Fanny Janauschek that quality so seldom found—a loving in a poetic gesture the meaning of an author's page.

With an audience inclined to enthusiasm, there was not one end of an act last night that would not have brought repeated calls before the curtain.

Had Charles Dickens been living, and could he have seen it, he would have felt and said, this is not exactly my meaning about Lady Dedlock, but it is a supremely fine piece of acting, when I see it, as creating the character.

And it is not only Fanny Janauschek herself. The company she has with her comprises a most extraordinary amount of talent. Rare as eccentric comedians are to-day, too much praise cannot be bestowed on the turning up of so excellent a one as Mr. Clarke Jones, who plays the mendicant of the name of *Guppy*. He was absolutely good. Miss Alfaline Bond also deserves special mention for the artistic abnegation of female vanity, which she showed in trying to do justice to the part of an elderly firmin, and entirely herself the most natural *ingenue* since Madeline Henriquez took to the stage. Her next task is private life.

Let the people that came on with messages were as thoroughly drilled in action as if the whole weight of the piece was on their shoulders, and so Messrs. Leonard, Hall, A. W. Fenno, Gustavus Page and Charles Allerton will be waiting to find there is room for them in the future engagements they serve.

"Chesney Wold" will be repeated at the matinee to-day. "Macbeth" will be given to-night, when the company closes their engagement.

The Opera House Dining and Billiard Rooms.

The Opera House Dining and Billiard Rooms have become such a popular resort that they are indispensable to the wants of hundreds of our citizens who dine there daily. It is beyond question a model establishment of its character, and Mr. Reineman, the proprietor, has proven that his ability to conduct such an institution so as to render general satisfaction to his patrons. Ladies are always supplied with all the delicacies of the season to be obtained in this market, and a gentle hint to the waiter is where oysters, fish and game are served in such excellent style as at the Opera House Dining Rooms. To-night will be played the grand overture to William Tell, and could imitate exactly the beautiful oboe and flute solo in the pastorale, and the march brought out the full power of the instrument. It has two banks of keys, eight stops, including the celebrated "Vox Humana," and is a gem of an instrument for a holiday present, and we feel sure it will in a few days, as it deserves, find its way into the drawing room of some one of our musical citizens. By all means go and see it at Mellor & Hoene's, 57 Fifth avenue.

Hale Offers First Class Organs

For Christmas presents at $115; seven stops. Go and look at them. He challenges the world to undersell him. Go and see at 29 Fifth avenue.

Illuminated Mottoes.

Robert S. Davis & Co., 125 Liberty street, are just opening an assortment of Illuminated Texts suitable for the season. Also a large assortment of Flower Wreaths, Crosses, Chromo Bible Marks—rewards for day Schools and Sunday Schools.

Among the games on their counters we notice the new game of Carromette, which is having a good sale. Also game of Fifty-four. Call early, so that you can have an opportunity of looking through the stock.

Hale. at 29 Fifth Avenue,

Offers a seven stop organ, first-class case, for $115; retail price $200. Call and see. The age of humbug has passed away.

If You Want a First Class Piano or Organ as a Christian Present,

Call at J. M. Hale's wholesale piano warerooms, 29 Fifth avenue. He pays no commissions to any person, and sells cheaper than any dealer hereabouts.

The Cheapest Notion House

In the city is Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street Remember this. TUTS

Dress Making at Parker's Landing.

Mrs. Johnstone, lately from New York, has splendid rooms in the building owned by Wm. McLaughlin, opposite the Chestnut street ferry. This lady is one of the celebrities of the day. The muslined make of her fashionable dresses is unimportant item in the plot, nor, as admirably rendered by Mrs. Wilkins, no inconsiderable cause in keeping up the general flow of merriment with the audience.

Benefit of Joe Murphy.

At the Fifth Avenue Opera House, Mr. Murphy appears on Monday evening, under Manager Beamer's direction, in his series of comical personations in the amusing drama of "Help," as produced last April for Manager Canning's farewell testimonial at the Pittsburgh Opera House. Mr. M. is a comedian who has caught the true spirit, and, so to speak, sparkle of comedy, and places himself at once *en rapport* with his audience. Comment is hardly necessary, as his success in Pittsburgh was of the most decided kind. In the entertainment scene his musical powers are tested successfully. There is much nature in Murphy's acting, which is intelligent, and to a great extent, polished. The drama will be carefully presented. Of the various exciting scenes we remember chiefly the explosion of the kerosene lamp as the most thrilling, which is a new conception, and is sure to elicit applause. We look for a crowded house Monday next, to greet Murphy and "Help" once more.

"SQUIRE CONRAD issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of H. Grim, on a charge of assault and battery. The charge is that during a beer saloon affray a glass was made to light on the eyebrow of Peter Aman by the accused. Aman also made two informations against Grim, charges Lot—mayhem and surety of the peace.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. THS

ALLEGHENY.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Control—The Transfer of the Library—Reports of Committees, etc.

A special meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held last evening in the Common Council chamber.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Barker was, on motion, called upon to preside.

The roll was then called, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Reports were then received from the Visiting Committees of the several wards. All the schools were reported in good condition, and the teachers in the most commendable manner are performing their duties with a satisfactory progress in their studies. There were no cases of corporal punishment in any of the wards except the Fifth and Sixth; in the former ward fifteen cases were reported, and in the latter forty-cases. The committee from the Fifth ward reported the election of Miss Lizzie Kennedy as a teacher in the primary department, which was confirmed by the Board. The committee from the Sixth and Ninth wards asked the privilege of electing an additional teacher, which was granted.

THE LIBRARY QUESTION.

Mr. Clancy, from the special committee on the Library transfer, submitted the following report:

To the Presidents and Members of the Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Conference with a similar committee from the Allegheny Library Association, would most respectfully report that they have had several meetings with the Library Committee, and present for consideration the following proposition to your Committee from the Allegheny Library Association:

To the Committee of Conference on Library:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Allegheny Library have authorized me to say that the books and other property of this Library will be donated to the Board of Control on the following conditions:

First, that the Board of Control shall consist of one member from each school board in the city; second, that the Board of Control agree to pay the salary of a librarian and other necessary current expenses, as regulated by the school law of the State; third, that the Board of Control pay for the book cases and furniture, the sum of five hundred dollars, that being the amount of property indebtedness. Fourth, That the rights of present life-members be allowed to continue as heretofore. Fifth, That any person be allowed to become a member on payment of a sum not exceeding four dollars a year; all money so received, together with all donated to be applied in the purchase of books and papers. Sixth, That the public school teachers shall be entitled to receive yearly a ticket of membership free. Seventh, That in the unlikely event of the Board of Control abandoning the library it shall revert to the present donors.

This gift is prompted by the desire to see the vast amount of useful knowledge contained in this valuable collection of books more widely diffused among the youth of our city, and believing that under the auspices of the Board of Control this desirable object can be best attained, it is hoped that the public spirit evinced in the offer will be met by corresponding public spirit in the acceptance.

Yours, respectfully, A. LEGGATE.

We most heartily approve of the conditions contained in the above communication, and would recommend the appointment of a committee of three to close the transfer of the same in accordance with the proposition.

Your committee would most respectfully report that they have examined the school law bearing upon the question of School Library, and find it deficient in one or two points. And in view thereof would most respectfully recommend the appointing of a committee, who shall prepare a bill, or have passed at the next session of the Legislature, such amendments as will meet the exigencies of the case.

Your committee would further report for the information of the Board, that the library contains upwards of 4,000 volumes and is valued at $6,000. The running expenses are as follows: Librarian, $1,000; daily papers and magazines, $200; janitor's salary, $100; rebinding, $300; total, $1,700. Your committee further state that they are perfectly well satisfied that as soon as it becomes known that this Board have control of the Library, that it will receive an increased patronage on the part of our citizens; all of which is most respectfully submitted for your Consideration.

W. M. CLANCY,
M. B. SLOAN,
ARTHUR HOBSON,
R. C. MILLER,
D. DENNISON.

Mr. Smith moved that the report of the committee be accepted. Carried.

Mr. Smith then moved that the same committee be appointed to close the transfer of the Library, with the committee from the Library Association.

A member stated that Mrs. Leggate was present, and perhaps wished to address the Board in behalf of the Library Association, and moved that he be allowed to speak. Carried.

Mr. Leggate said he had nothing to say in reference to this subject, but was only present to state that the Library Association would suggest that the following named gentlemen be appointed on the committee to close the transfer: Messrs. Wm. Blakely, James Parke, Thomas McCance, and the President and Secretary of the Board.

It was then stated that the report recommended that a committee of three be appointed instead of five.

Mr. Smith said that he thought the committee was to consist of five, which accounted for his first motion. He then moved to amend the report by striking out the word three and inserting five.

Mr. Dennison moved that a committee of nine be appointed, one from each ward. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved that the special committee on library transfer be a part of the new committee, and the President appoint four additional members. Carried.

Mr. Dennison of the committee, declined to serve, in order to secure the appointment of the Rev. Jos. Leg. President of the Board, who was of the same ward. Mr. Dennison was excused from serving, and on motion Rev. Joseph Leggate, of Sloan, also declined to serve, and on motion was excused.

Mr. Clancy said that as two of the members of the committee had already declined to serve, he would also decline to act on the new committee.

Mr. Smith stated that the two members of the old committee, Messrs. Clancy and Dennison, would serve on the new committee, and thought the reason given by Mr. Clancy was not sufficient to excuse him from serving. The motion to accept the declination of Mr. Clancy was then put and lost.

The committee was then appointed as follows: Wm. M. Clancy, chairman, Rev. Joshph King, R. C. Miller, Thomas Hoey, Wm. Bazzley, H. HARRISON, C. Cummings, C. E. Wills and Arthur Hobson.

Mr. Smith moved that the report be further amended that the Board of Control agree to pay the salary of a librarian and other necessary current expenses, as regulated by the school law of the State; third, that the Board of Control pay for the book cases and furniture, the sum of five hundred dollars, that being the amount of property indebtedness. Fourth, That the rights of present life-members be allowed to continue as heretofore. Fifth, That any person be allowed to become a member on payment of a sum not exceeding four dollars a year; all money so received, together with all donated to be applied in the purchase of books and papers. Sixth, That the public school teachers shall be entitled to receive yearly a ticket of membership free. Seventh, That in the unlikely event of the Board of Control abandoning the library it shall revert to the present donors.

Mr. Smith thought that no member of Council would dare vote to compel the Board to remove the Library, as it was now a public property.

A motion to adjourn was now made and carried.

Mr. Clancy stated that he had a document to read from the Finance Committee of Councils, when the Board re-organized to hear the report.

After a long discussion it was decided, Mr. Donaldson moved that the Secretary be authorized to prepare the bills now against "no High School" or "no High School," to be voted for on next Tuesday. The motion was lost, as a resolution had been passed at a recent meeting of the Board, requiring